

Milanthropist.

PUBLISHED BY THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE OHIO STATE ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

VOLUME I. NO. 39. NEW SERIES.

CINCINNATI, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1838.

THE PHILANTHROPIST.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY THE ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY N. W. corner of Main & Sixth streets, CINCINNATI, OHIO.

JAMES BOYLE, Publishing Agent.

TERMS.—Two Dollars and fifty cents in advan

CONGRESSIONAL.

Remarks of Mn. Monnis, last January, in the Senate, or MR. CALBOUN'S Slavery Resolutions

Sir,-In compliance with your desire expressed to me. DR. BAILEY: ublish in your paper the entire debate on the resolutions of Mr. Calhoun, submitted to the Senate of the United States during the last session of Congress; I forward you the copy of the semarks submitted by myself, made out at the time; also the manuscript copy of the last remarks made by Mr. Smith of Indiana, on the same occasion. You have, I believe, published his remarks first made. It was the intention of Mr. Smith and myself, to have made the publication before we left Washington, and we applied to the publisher of a paper share for that purpose; but causes not worth prevented its being done. I do not know that red to cause Mr. Smith's manuscript to be published without his consent. My own opinions and acts on poblic measures I have no desire should be kept from the lic. If they are thought worthy the attention of a publisher of a newspaper, they are at his service, and I send

Yours, respectfully, THOMAS MORRIS. September 22, 1838.

them to you accordingly.

SPEECH OF MR. MORRIS, OF OHIO,

Mr. Morris said, could he have done so, and have felt that at the same time he had discharged his duty, he would gladly have entirely refrained from entering into any discussion of the resolutions now before the Senate. When first offered, the resolutions appeared to him of so extraordinary 'a character that, he had but little doubt, that some Senator, more able than himself, would have met and answered them. He deeply regretted, that it. even now, when the vote was called for and about fore proved but a mere cobweb. And yet, it is to be taken, all were silent. He should, however, feel dissatisfied with himself, if he suffered these resolutions to pass without opposition, and therefore, even should he find himself single-handed and alone in the conflict, with the Senator from South Carolina (Mr. Calhoun,) he would not shrink from the task. In making up his mind to do so, he had counted the cost. He well knew with fect confidence in the cause which he had espouse let the issue be as it may. It was the cause of hu-man liberty and constitutional right, and no comoverthrow it, and whatever might be its fate here, he had no doubt as to the final result elsewhere.-Much had been said, on former occasions, respecting the dangerous tendency of agitating the question of slavery on this floor.

It was doubtless intended to silence, hereafter, all discussion, here or in any other place, by the resolutions before us. He would, however, call the members of this body from the free states, who he had heretofore observed, and that he had too tion, as well as subversive of the liberty of speech in his opinion, make a direct attack against all creed at all times, and under all circumstances. Congress for the abolition of slavery in the Disslave-trade between the different states. A retroter of high import and serious consideration in this the petititions and instantly reject their prayer .-This movement was first made on the presentation of the memorial from the Society of Friends, in the state of Pennsylv., on which memorable occasion, if he remembered rightly, the vote was 36 to receive, and 10 against receiving. The vote to reject the prayer of the memorial was 24, and against the rejection 20. Thus, those opposed to the rejection of petitions on this subject soon found that this scheme would not work well, and it proved how ceble was the wisdom of man, when put in oppo- power, and that Southern men must depend on sition to inherent and established right. This de formed banding, the unnatural offspring of power, people, and there had been an attack upon South-though brought into the world from the highest parentage, and from whose existence and future use- peace and harmony of the country, but were well fulness so much good was predicted, gave but a calculated to divide and distract it. If the Senator single gasp and died. What was next to be done? This hopeless contest, this war against the right of speech and of the press upon the subject of slavery petitien, was not on account of one failure to be itself was an attack upon Southern rights, and that abandened. Let consequences be what they may, on this false pretence he could put them down, he petitions on the subject of slavery must not be re- would surely find himself greatly mistaken. Mr. ceived. A new device was then got up, by which they have been as effectually excluded from the action the vast concession he was himself making even tion of the Senate, as if no attempt had been made to the abolitionists? Did his state then really posto present them. This device, called by an abuse of terms a great conservative principle, was deemed a grand catholicon for the cure of abolitionism. Its great inventor had no doubt of its entire
success; and it was this: that when a petition on
the subject of slavery should be introduced by a

would that institution fall before it? If such was member, then a question on its reception should the case, he (Mr. M.) would not pretend to anticibe raised, and that question was, shall the petition be received? On this question, however, we have never been able to obtain a vote of the Senate. lieved all could exist together under the well eshave we been permitted even to debate it ever since the vote, on the memorial he had mentioned, the gag motion, by which he said, he meant the tion to lay the motion to receive on the table, Carolina claims to be a State's Rights man; he, Mr. objections, and many more; yet if gentlemen will in the history of our country. The sedition act, M. aspired to the same high distinction; he too was examine the entire resolutions, they will find that made it criminal to speak or write against the Presas on every occasion been imme on every occasion been immediately made, M. aspired to the same high distinction; he too was examine the entire resolutions, they will find that made it criminal to speak or write against the entire resolutions, they will find that made it criminal to speak or write against the entire resolutions, they will find that made it criminal to speak or write against the entire resolutions, they will find that made it criminal to speak or write against the entire resolutions, they will find that made it criminal to speak or write against the entire resolutions, they will find that made it criminal to speak or write against the entire resolutions, they will find that made it criminal to speak or write against the entire resolutions.

Senate, the question of reception has been stifled. and every petition has by this means been in truth ads of the member who wished to present it. If it can be deemed any mitigation of this procedure, the courtesy has been afterwards extended to him to hand up the excluded petition to the Secretary's table. And pray, sir, said Mr. M., what effect has been produced by this wise and beneficent measure, so deemed at least by its projectors? Has it satisfied the public mind? Has it restored peace to the country? Has it diminished the number of petitioners? Has it cooled their ardor? No sir; it has done none of these things; but its effects have been entirely the reverse, as gentlemen from every side of the House, who have spoken on this point, have clearly testified. The visdom then of this measure is about equal to that which would induce a man to throw gunpowder upon a burning fire, in order to extinguish it. The fire is scattered throughout the whole country.— The American people are rising in manly resistance, in every quarter, against any attempt to shuffle off this right, the important right of petition .-They now throng, in additional numbers and with ncreased ardor, knocking at the doors of your chamber, and demanding to be heard. Sir, we whose duty it has been to present the petitions of our constituents, on this all-important subject, were compelled to act in silence and see the petitions treated as unworthy of consideration, being tacitly reproached for their presentation. We endured all his without repining, or without fear, because, sir, we well knew that the darkest hour immediately precedes the dawning light, and we felt satisfied hat the very darkness itself in which it was attempted to shroud the subject, was but a forerun-ner of the light that would soon break in upon it. We have not been disappointed. Though debate was silenced here, it pervaded every part of the country, where the liberty of speech and the press was secure from outrage and lawless violence.— Individuals of the highest order of talents, and of the most influential character, have spoken. Sovereign states have spoken, and have, at last, expressed their views; and it is at length discovered by Congress, that the rights of an American citizen cannot be trampled down by a motion to lay the most important, the full and free exercise of his rights, the right of petition, on your table. The expression of public opinion is too strong to be any longer opposed by the paltry barrier erected against

Resistance to the right of petition has hereto-

now attempted by the resolutions before us, to rostrate it entirely, at least on one subject, and if the friends of the resolutions can succeed in this, Mr. M. was unable to see, what vestige of American liberty would be left, for he knew of nothing better secured than the right of petition, the free dom of speech, and the liberty of the press. It was this view of the subject that induced Mr. M whom he was about to engage; an old and experienced leader, sustained and supported by a united to meet the resolutions of the Senator from South Carolina with counter resolutions. And although Carolina with counter resolutions. And although force that could not be separated; but he felt a per- he had originally intended to offer his resolutions one by one, as amendments, yet, under present circumstances, he should refrain from doing so, as there appeared a disposition on the part of the genstrong, he firmly believed, would ever be able to the part of the Senate also,) not to enter into a dis cussion of the merits of the question. The gen tleman had, however, called his (Mr. M.'s) resolu tions, the creed of the abolitionists, and said it there was an ulcer in the body politic, he wished it brought to the surface, and here it was. That the resolutions were antagonist to his (Mr. C.'s) and supported the resolutions of the Legislature of the state of Vermont. Mr. M. said, that as to the the Senate and the country to bear witness, that resolutions from Vermont, he did not feel disposed to inquire what their character was. The Senato had acted together on this question, had heretofore from that state who had offered to present them, remained almost totally silent on this subject; while was always, and at any time, able to defend himself. it has been frequently discussed by Southern gen- As to his (Mr. M.'s) having formed a creed for the flemen, who had now brought forward the whole abolitionists, he did not lay claim to any such dissubject, and thrown open the door of discussion to tinction. His resolutions contained, as he believall. He would say for himself, that he felt as if he ed, the correct theory of the government, and the had not done right in maintaining that silence which true doctrines of the constitution. They simply asserted the liberty of speech, the liberty of the tamely submitted to a course of proceeding which he believed to be derogatory to the right of petiican citizen. If this was the creed of abolitionists, and the press. The resolutions now introduced, then indeed should be maintain and support their in his opinion, make a direct attack against all creed at all times, and under all circumstances. If What, sir, said Mr. M., is the doctrine contain these rights. They, however, in doing so, have his (Mr. Calhoun's) resolutions denied all these thrown open the door to debate, and he trusted rights, as he (Mr. M.) believed they did, he would that silence would not now be imposed as hereto-fore by a motion to lay on the table. The great M.'s) own resolutions, he should not offer them object in view was, to deny the right of petition to now, but would reserve the right of submitting them on some future day as separate and independ trict of Columbia, and for the prohibition of the ent propositions from those now under considera-What then is the great end sought for, or spect of the means resorted to for the purpose of at- what is the object to be attained by the resolutions taining this object, may be of use, and may, it is now before us? It was this: that free discussion hoped, teach us wisdom and forbearance on the on a question which the Senator himself had often present occasion. It is now about two years since, this question was first introduced and became mated. It seemed to him (Mr. M.) that this hope of body. The first grand movement was, to receive the gentleman was vain. Did he seriously expect to succeed in drawing a line, and in enacting that argument should he be allowed on one side of it, but not on the other? If he did it was a vain expec-

tation,—a hope which could never be realized.— Mr. M. said he regretted much to hear the gentleman speak of sectional or geographical interests. M. said he would acknowledge no such divided interests, and could not believe that Southern and Northern rights existed as antagonist principles: why then talk of Southern rights and Southern themselves, as if they were a separate and distinct pate results. His object was, to secure the rights of all; he wished for the safety of all, and he betablished doctrines of the constitution. He doubted much, however, that safety was any where else to be reasonably expected. The Senator from South Carolina claims to be a State's Rights man; he, Mr. objections, and many more; yet if gentlemen will

adoption he considered separate and distinct things. Without the subsequent action of the people within the several states, it would have been of no affor all the purposes intended by the constitu they, the people in the several states adopted it.— Mr. M. considered it not now necessary to inquire a living and acting instrument; its power and provisions operated both upon states and upon men; states had surrendered their right of redress for do-Senator is now invoking this tremendous power to prohibit the citizens of other states from intermedlling with the institutions of his own. Mr. M. press of the country where we live publishes treaises on these institutions, that this is intermeddling? Does he mean to say that such speaking, writing and printing ought to be put down, by the authority of this government, that it is either invasion or domestic violence? He (Mr. M.) thought the Senator would not openly avow this. Yet his resolutions go to maintain this doctrine fully. But f he means that the doctrine of state power, physically operating on the institutions of another state s intermeddling, then Mr. M. fully agreed with the Senator in condemning such intermeddling, and in asserting that no such right existed. It has been said, by high authority, that Spain intermeddles in part therein. But when the Senator seeks, as in this case, to put down the freedom of mere speech and the press, and the right of petition, he not only officiously interferes in the concerns of otherstates, but he strikes at the foundation of all future improvement. When he is pleased to charge as vil, an inquiry into the constitution and laws of other states and nations, and denounce it, as intermeddling, if he can succeed in this case, then can he also prevent an inquiry in all other cases If this is the object of the Senator; all advantages from comparison in all cases would be at an end. and each state would be compelled to shut itself up within the circle of its own jurisdiction. This, he onsidered, was not the doctrine of the constitution or the policy of the country. Such, however, was one of the features of the resolutions before us. There was also another feature in those resolution which he thought deserved special notice, and while he was opposed to all their most prominent doc-trines, he believed this the most dangerous of them

blended as to be well calculated to deceive. For fear "Resolved. That the Union of these states rests on an equality of rights and advantages among its members, and that whatever tends to destroy that t is the solemn duty of all, and more especially of this body, which represents the states in their corporate capacity, to resist all attempts to discriminate between the states in extending the benefits of the government to the several portions of the Union, and that to refuse to extend to the Southern and Western states any advantage that would tend to strengthen them, or render them more secure, or increase their limits or population by the annexation of new territories or states, on the assumption or under the pretext that the institution of slavery as it exists among them is immo ral or sinful, or otherwise obnoxious, would be contrary to that equality of rights and advantages which the constitution intended to secure alike to all the members of the Union, and would, in effect disfranchize the slaveholding states, withholding from them the advantages, while it subjected then

ed in this resolution? Its first position is, that an equality of rights exists among all the states, and whatever tends to destroy that equality, tends to destroy the Union itself. Therefore, as slavery exists in some of the states, there must be an equal right to hold slaves in all the states, or otherwise citizens, by calling the expression of opinion inthe Union must be destroyed. Congress, therefore, (such is the doctrine inculcated.) is bound to resis all endeavors to prevent the extension of slavery throughout the Union; at all events, to such an ex tent as will give the slaveholding states the balance of power, if not by forcing slavery into the free If the possession of slaves be of vital importance states, by annexing new slaveholding territories or to the South, the possession of freedom of speech states to the already slaveholding states. And Congress is not to be deterred from this extension of slavery by the squeamish idea that slavery is im- valid as the other. He would say more, our right moral and sinful. This is the doctrine, sir; not that slavery as it exists is to be sustainedthat is not enough; it is to be enlarged, extended augmented, and made perpetual. To what does this lead? Suppose the state of Louisiana was the only slaveholding state in the Union, and all the and abandoned, to preserve a lesser and doubtful other states believed this state to be upholding an one, claimed by a less portion of the community institution both immoral and sinful, what is the con-clusion? Why, we must add to this state Texas, in the exercise of moral discussion, the right of or even Mexico, (by conquest it is to be presumed,

if we cannot otherwise obtain them,) in order to

give the slaveholding power an equality of rights,

if not a preponderance in the Union. And this is e under the specious pretext of maintaining an equality of power between the slaveholding and non-slaveholding states. This, to my mind said Mr. M., is the doctrine of the Senator's reso lutions, as clear as the light of the sun; it is written in characters too broad to be misunderstood. The resolution is based upon this ground alone. And is this the equality of rights the Senator would establish, and wishes to see exist among the states? Sir, this is strange doctrine, and it comes to a still step may be, no one can tell: some individual may stronger conclusion. He said he would be glad to know what this government had to do with equality of rights among the states, arising out of their own constitution, laws, and internal police? He considered that it was not the policy of this government to interfere in such matters at all. And yet the gentleman who contends for this doctrine claims to be a State's Right man. Why, sir, to my mind, said Mr. M., it might as well be contended that this government was bound to preserve in each state an equal number of inhabitants, and were as white paper compared to the dark page which the adoption of these resolutions, will make that the right of property should be the same in all. And therefore this resolution is liable to all those

the Senator as to the nature and origin of those as this. Sir, it is no longer the question now, rights. as well as the mode and manner of main- whether the colored man shall be continued in slataining them. The Senator held that the states in their sovereign capacity had adopted the constitu-tion. It had, indeed, been formed by the states most valuable privileges, and dearest rights. The in their sovereign capacity, but its formation and question is changed. It is not the question of abolition itself, or the rights only of those who perition on that subject, that now demand our attention. We are not asked to support Southern institutions, fect. In order to perfect their union, as a people, as they exist; but to enlarge and extend them; and if we protest against this, we are charged with bethey, the people in the several states adopted it.—
ing intermeddlers. Mr. M. said he had not hereMr. M. considered it not now necessary to inquire
into this abstraction. The constitution was here,
all he had ever said was intended to keep in proper bounds this spirit. He had felt it his negatively to aid and protect the South; and he had it pervaded every part of the country, giving like often said, that in case of a servile war, or Southprivileges and security to all; for to its power the ern insurrection, we were bound by our political connexion, if need be, to aid in its suppression.mostic violence, or foreign aggression. And the But, sir, admitting all this, he contended at the same time for the right of discussion; on the very subject of slavery, as well as all other rights, even the right of the slaveholder to his slave, if all these would ask what was meant by intermeddling with be rights of equal validity; but which he contend-the institutions, laws, or policy of a state. Does ed they were not; that of liberty of speech and the the Senator mean that because we converse about press being far the most important. He would athe policy and laws of other states, or because the gain ask, how had the North and the West intermeddled with the institutions of the South? Sir, if in all this matter there be any thing that savors of intermeddling, it was that of a Southern state sending her resolutions or mandates into Ohio, in order to induce the legislature of that state to pass laws for the suppression of abolition societies, and

prevent discussion on the subject of slavery.

This, he believed South Carolina had done Mr. M. had not been able to obtain a copy of the resolutions, as yet, but he expected them in a few days. He well remembered, it was then thought that these resolutions made a requirement of the Legislature to deprive their own citizens of their most undoubted constitutional right. When any a war between other nations by officiously taking of the free states shall send resolutions into a slave holding state, requesting that slavary be abolished as a dangerous institution, and of evil tendency. and calculated to disturb the peace and quiet of the free states, and as affecting the integrity of the Union, it may be said with a little more grace, that it is intermeddling with the institutions of the other states. What sir, said Mr. M., is the real object to be gained, if indeed any thing is to be gained, by the passage of these resolutions? it is that Texas may be annexed to the Union, in order to extend and perpetuate slavery, and thus forewarn the free states that their citizens have no right to think, speak, or write on the subject. It was in part an attempt to restrain, by the power of Con-gress, our reasoning faculties; and he would say, if it is not a wicked, it was a very weak attempt. He said, he was as much opposed to intermeddlin with slavery in the South, as any other man, no even excepting the gentleman (Mr. Calhoun him-self) but he contended that "intermeddling" was acts done, reapecting slavery within a slave-holdall. It was of a decidedly selfish character, and ing state. But if the right of judgment on moral, of the most dangerous tendency. It appeared to or political subjects, the right of speaking, even on him to be a mixture of truth and error, so artfully subjects not agreeable to the South was to be interdicted under the name of "intermeddling" he plished! It is beyond the power of Congres to place fetters on men's minds, or bridle their tongues. It is beyond the rightful power of any equality tends to destroy the Union itself, and that government to prevent the people from freely dis cussing, speaking, and printing upon whatever subject they please, however disagreeable the subject be to others. You may punish the abuse of the privilege, but you cannot do away with the privilege itself. Real and actual intermeddlers, may be put down by the laws, but who shall put down the right of inquiry and discussion, on any subject? Who shall put down the right of form ing and expressing an opinion? These resolu tions are declarations of war against opinions; and by what right or title can any party or state, call upon Congress to censure, condemn, or pass laws against opinions? Who will dare to limit the bounds of thought, or the right and freedom of opinion? No one he presumed, had yet sufficient boldness to make such an attempt. If the resolutions aimed at the suppression of unlawful acts, he, M. M. would most cheerfully give them his support; but they are local in their objects. and are directed against the liberty and opinion of the people in the free states. They strike at both moral and constitutional rights, they are di-

rected against the sentiments and doctrines, not tangible objects; and they seek to make disreputable, the free interchange of opinion between our termeddling. If the South possessed the right to call on the free states to put a stop to the expression of opinion upon slavery within those states. upon what principle could they deny the right of those states to call on the South to abolish slavery? north and west: one right he contended to be as was far superior to the other, and was an inherent unalienable right, the other an acquired temporary right, which if put into the balance would b fourd wanting. And shall one of the first, the dearest, and most important rights, be sacrificed writing, speaking, or printing, on any subject they please; he Mr. M. thought it was a desperate undertakingto fight against the freedom of opinion at this late day and in this enlightened age of the world. Yet these resolutions were in his view the commencement of such war. The exercise of our moral powers, the expression of our thoughts, is called intermeddling; and such an intermeddling too that the strong arm of this government is sought to be used for its suppression. This is the beginning; It is now only said that certain individuals are calling in question state institutions, and we are invoked to impose on them silence. What the next possess sufficient boldness to incur the guilt of questioning the acts and institutions established by Congress, and if he deserves to be put down in silence, who would dare to speak against state institutions? If this doctrine can be carried out, we may look for a much heavier punishment to be inflicted on him who may lift his voice against the

and maliciously, in order to bring the President; of such department of the Government, into disre- cognized, by the Constitution of the United State pute amongst the people of the United States; but as an essential element in the distribution of it at the same time, gave the party accused a trial powers in the several states. Mr. M. believed the by jury, and liberty to give the truth in evidence. first position assumed here erroneous. The Con-But, sir, what do we propose now? We charge stitution of the United States did not distribute those who present petitions here, for the abolition power among the states. It had derived all its of slavery, and the slave trade, in this District, as power from the people of the states, and in no eing guilty of a high moral and political offence. Do we propose to give them a fair trial before a jury, or even before the bar of public opinion, with permission to give the truth in evidence? ceive their petitions, or to allow them to give the truth in evidence, or any of our members to speak in their behalf. This has been the fate of petitions on the subject of slavery, heretofore, and we are now attempting to draw the cords still tighter, and to brand petitioners with infamy, as well as all others who may speak, write, or publish their opinions on this subject.

Mr. M. viewed the present movement, as one of the most arbitrary and dangerous measures ever introduced into the American Congress. He said of their principles or opinions; but they were meh, f rights which were the gift of the Creator, and above the power of human government to take away. If one class of our citizens have a right to any kind of property, surely another class of our citizens have an equal right to any kind of opinion. If Southern Constitutions have the right to make property of men, surely hofthern and western citizens are equally entitled to the expression of opinion, that men cannot rightfully be made property and that such an act is both immoral and Who shall judge and decide between us? The government of the United States! No sir, we plead not to its jurisdiction. But sir, said Mr. M., why all this alarm? Why this excitement, and the introduction of these resolutions? What is the real state of the facts before us as frequently asserted by the friends of the resolutions? it is that the southern states are able to take care of themselves, that they wilk preserve their institutions at all hazards, even to the destruction of the Union itself. Why this declaration. From what necessity does it arise? We are told their institutions have been attacked by abolitionists, and pray, sir who are hese abolitionists ! We are told they are blind fanatics, incendiaries, zealots without knowledge, consisting mostly of women, who had much better attend to their household affairs, and also little boys and girls at boarding schools. Such it is termeddling with southern institutions. And is it possible, that this army of old ladies and children are carrying dismay and terror into any part of our country? Is it possible that the power of this government is needed for their overthrow? He could not believe it, but if it is so, what a lesson the United States, contains the very doctrines on climb up on his hands and his feet, towards the strong hold of oppression and servitude with none ment of crime) should never exist, except by con but his armour bearer behind him, bearing aloft the declaration of independence, which declares that all men are born free and independent, and vords of the constitution, Congress shall make no

law abridging the freedom of speech, or the press,

to petition the government for a redress of griev-

ances; there could be no doubt that it would cause

a trembling in the camp even of slavery itself,

But sir, said Mr. M. there has been such a variety of matter, pressed into this question, not only remarks, that have heretofore been made on this however that he deemed worthy of consideration, it of religious obligations. The resolution assumed that slavery, as it existed in the southern and western states composed an important part of their doduty. Now permit us to inquire who shall make a moral and and religious creed, for the citizens of these states, and declare that such acts are a violation of such creed? Is there not here a plain and palpable declaration of what constitutes religious obligations, and what is a violation thereof? Is there not here, a direct attempt to establish a religious creed by the power of this government? Is meaning and intention of the resolution he was at his or her freedom. Here Congress, immediately a loss to understand it. He believed however, that after the adoption of the Constitution, possess there could be but one answer to the question he ing exclusive power of Legislation, exercised had put. But, said Mr. M., this is not all. The proceedings of a religious society, at Utica in New York, he believed, had been introduced and read as applicable to this question. Why was this slave, or he had no doubt they would have done it, as applicable to this question. Why was this done? Was it to produce oblitical effect, and operate upon religious feelings here? If so it was snatching from this society the sacred mantle of religion, and converting its members into a mere sectarian cabal, and he thought that whenever any religious sect should make use of its power for the exercise of this power by Congress in the proceedings of this government. There can be no bound to the principles of these resolutions, if we for any purpose, or for a single moment admit their correctness. The alien and sedition laws such sect should make use of its power that their correctness. The alien and sedition laws such sect should make use of its power that their correctness. The alien and sedition laws such sect should make use of its power that their correctness. The alien and sedition laws such sect should make use of its power that their correctness. come merely sectarian, and was prepared to unite

church and state by the sword a

prepared to admit: It is this, that slavery is restitution of the United States did not distribute

particular, of for any purpose, recognized domestic slavery as necessary for its action. It permitted or allowed this institution in the states, but did with permission to give the truth in evidence? not recognize or establish it. Sir, said Mr. M.; No sir, we refuse to hear them; we refuse to re-States in this particular, without a single comment. The word slave, or slavery, is not mentioned in that instrument. It was not intended by it to touch the institutions of the states in any particular, which they had not surrendered by the grants in the Constitution. But to his mind, the framers of the Constitution intended that its whole moral power should operate to the extinction of slavery in all the states. And he said, he trusted that it could be shown that it had produced, and still was producing this effect, and he had no doubt ne spoke not for himself, he did not claim to be an but this moral power would finally accomplish that abolitionist, he had not yet uttered a word in favor great object. He believed that at the time of the adoption of the Constitution all the states were they were American citizens, and they were enti-tled to all the rights and privileges of others. He spoke now, in behalf of the common rights of man, the right of representation in the other house of Congress, rests upon PROPERTY. For himself he denied it, the basis of representation is PERSONS; and although the Constitution had made a distinction between free persons and those bound to service for a term of years, and all other persons, except Indiane, &c. The very distinction thus made! proved to his mind, most clearly, that the Constitution intended, and indeed such is the fact, that no act of this government should ever recognize the principle, that persons could under any circumstances be converted into PROPERTY. It was the exclusive right of the states, a right they possessed before the adoption of the Constitution, and one which they did not surrender, to declare of what property should be formed, and the nature of its enure, and the great moral question now agitating the country, is, can or ought, Persons to be con verted into PROPERTY. And the appeal is made, not to the states, but to the conscience of individuals, who hold persons as property. Mr. M. said he had remarked, that the moral power of the Constitution was intended to operate against the existence of sfavery, and this he now proposed to prove. And when he had performed his task, a few additional remarks, would close his present labour. Let it be remembered that before the Constitution was completed, and while said compose the mass of petitioners, who are in- the convention was yet in session, the Congress of the United States then also in session, under the possible, that this army of old ladies and children old confederation, in July, 1787, passed the famous ordinance for the government of the North Western Territory,—that extensive country, which had been ceded by the state of Virginia to the United States: and this was the first pordoes it teach us! Sir, it has been admitted that tion of our country, over which the United States the doctrine of the declaration of independence, had the exclusive right of jurisdiction and soil. its political institutions, Congress while which the abolitionists plant themselves. If this the very eye of the Convention, declared by the were true, and he was not disposed to doubt it, he ordinance, that throughout this vast country, east was not surprised at the results. For should one of the Mississippi and north-west of Ohio, slavery ment of crime) should never exist, except by common consent. Can it be supposed that this ordinance thus passed, and which is of almost équal authority with the constitution itself, did not at have an invienable right to life, liberty, and the that time express the general sentiments of the peopursuit of happiness, and underneath inscribed the ple of the United States, as well as that of the members of the Convention? And pray sir, how did the convention receive this strong rebuke of or the right of the people to assemble together and slavery, the first in the power of the United States to give? Did they censure or condemn it? No: It was hailed as the forerunner of that great jubilee, which it was hoped would soon follow in the and eventually cause a total overthrow of its final overthrow of this system. The convention. as seconding the movement this made by Congress, provided in the ninth section, first stricle of the Constitution, that the migration or importation into the resolutions themselves, but also into the of such persons as any of the states, now existing shall think proper to admit, shall not be prohibited subject, that he really was at a loss to determine how by Congress, prior to the year 1808; but a tax or much was deserving of notice. There was one topic duty may be imposed on such importation, not exceeding ten dollars for each person. Here then, was the introduction of the subject of religion. He is another evidence, that this convention intended could not discover, why this sacred subject, which to bring the system of slavery and the slave-trade was placed by the constitution entirely beyond the into disrepute, and to limit its extension to the power of this government, should have been intro- states then only in existence, and to prevent its duced to answer any political purpose whatever.

But believing this to be entirely a political quesgether after a given period. No one, he presumed tion, his just and reasonable expectation as to the to say, would contend that this provision of the the argument, had been disappointed. In looking constitution in its moral effect, was not intended over the fourth resolution, he could not understand to operate against slavery even as it there existed, it in any other light than as maintaining this; that and as it might, thereafter exist. What was its to speak against the institutions of a state, and immediate effect? The states which had begun more particularly against slavery, was a violation to provide for the abolition of slavery, confinue their efforts with renewed vigor, and others commenced the same system, and the gradual abolition of slavery continued on in this course, until mestic institutions, and that no change of feeling the new doctrine has been advanced, that slavery on the part of the citizens of the other states can is ingrafted in, and sustained by the Constitution justify them or their citizens in open and system- of the United States. Mr. M. said it had been atic attacks thereon, with the view to its overthow often asserted, that Congress had not the power and that all such attacks are a manifest violation of to manumit the slaves in the District of Columbia. the most solemn obligations of moral and religious of in any of the Territories of the United States.

duty. Now permit us to inquire who shall make This however, was not the doctrine which the fathers of American liberty held. It has only been promulgated by us, their degenerate sons It will be found, that in the days of Washington, the Congress of the United States exercised this That by an act passed on the 7th of April, 1798, which, among other things, provided for the Government of the Mississippi Territory, not a declaration that it is irreligious to oppose and which act declared, that every slave brought the system of slavery, and cover that institution into that Territory from any part, of state without with this sacred mantle? If all this was not the United States, should be entitled to and receive

leave the answer to the country, piding that Con.
It has been said, in a kind of triumph, that Con. gress had no power, to prevent the importation of articles into any State, which are deemed property necessary, to accomplish the object. But sir, said Mr. M., the resolution just referred to, contained another doctrine, which he was by no means (Concluded on Fourth Page.)

same manifer, that there was then! He should

CINCINNATI: Tuesday Morning, October 2, 1838

A CITIZEN OF THE STATE OF OHIO, DELI-PERED UP AS A PUGITIVE FROM JUSTICE. TO BE TRIED BY KENTUCKY LAWS.

A circumstance has quite recently occurred in this State, which is well calculated to make every man, unwilling to bow the knee to slavery, tremble for his liberty. On Monday, the 17th of September, John B. Mahan, a respectable citizen of Sardinia, Brown county, a local minister in the Methodist Episcopal Church, was arrested by an order of the Governor of this State, and delivered over to the Executive of Kentucky, as a Fugirive FROM JUSTICE. The information is contained in the following letter from a well-known clergyman in Ripley.

RIPLET, Sept. 18, 1838.

Sir,—I hasten to inform you, that on yesterday the Rev. Mr. Mahan of Sardinia, was arrested as a fugitive from justice in the State of Kentucky, by order of the Governor of Ohio. He was hurried to Kentucky without allowing him time to procure a writ of habeas corpus. Mr. Mahan is a local preacher of the Methodist E. Church, and one of the sten to inform you, that on yesterday a local prescher of the Methodist E. Unuter, and the matter most upright and benevolent men in the State. The matter most upright and benevolent men in the State. The matter been most have been been been stated in the most have been been stated in the matter of the ma for nineteen years. Imposition has been practiced upon our Governor. In times like these, orders of that kind ought to be issued with great caution. There was not the shadow of foundation for the demand, unless it be downright perjury. So it is, this innocent man has been dragged from his family, a prisoner to Kentucky, to answer the demands of Slavery. This is more alarming than even the case of Etimes. This is more alarming than even the case of Elizathe citizens of Brown county. They begin to feel that no one is safe any farther than he may have physical force to defend himself. What shall the end be? Yours,

P. S. Since writing the above, I have learned that a Grand Jury of Kentucky found a bill of indictment against him as John Mahon, late of Mason county, Kentucky!! What palpable perjury and imposition upon the Governors of the two States. What will not the protection of Slavery lead men to do!!

The case, so far as we have been able to ascercruelty.

Two indictments are said to have been found against him in the Kentucky courts, charging him with having kidnapped and induced slaves to leave their masters, within the limits of that State.

Mr. Mahan is an Abolitionist, and his zeal as such has rendered him peculiarly obnoxious to slave-holders. Highly respected by the commu-nity in which he lived, even his enemies do not found, or an affidavit made before a magistrate of any State slave-holders. Highly respected by the commu-Whig paper, opposed to him in politics, and untinctured with abolitionism,) "is known here as a strenuous Abolitionist, yet, we presume, there are but few who believe the story of his having ventured to carry the war into Kentucky." It will be perceived, that, according to our correspondent, a Kentucky Grand Jury designate him as John Mahan, "LATE OF MASON COUNTY, KENTUCKY;" when the fact is well known to hundreds, probably thousands in Ohio, that he is an old resident in this State. We are informed by Senator Morris that he has known him, as a citizen of Ohio, since the time he was a boy. We have just conversed with two gentlemen from the neighborhood where the transaction took place. They say that the excitement produced by it is intense; the people are both alarmed and irritated. They tell us, that on the very days on which, in the indictments, Mr. Mahan is charged with having committed the acts referred to, he was at home attending to his business,-a fact to which several persons in Sardinia were willing to testify.

After making all due allowances for the exag gerated and loose character of reports, springing naturally from excitement and alarm, we cannot overcome our impression that Mr. Mahan is the victim of perjury.

The conduct of Governor Vance in this affair must undergo the strictest scrutiny. We have inquired, but have not been able to learn whether the Governor made any effort to investigate the case, or acquaint himself to any extent with the presumptions for or against the sufferer. The demand having been u.ade, he seems to have proceeded at once, without hesitation, to issue an order for the arrest of Mr. Mahan. We are aware, that he may plead, that the law allows him no discretionary power, that, on an indictment being forwarded to him against a citizen of Ohio, by the Executive of another state, certified in the manner prescribed by law, he is bound, without further examination. to give up the individual thus charged. Suppose one of the family of our Governor were thus in dicted under the laws of another state, and a formal requisition made by the executive of said state for his delivery; suppose that our Governor knew absolutely knew, that there was not one word of truth in the indictment, and that, should he comply with the requisition, it would be at the hazard of the life or liberty of this member of his family -what would he do? Would he think he had no discretionary power to pause, to deliberate, to consult, to negotiate, to take some precautionary measures, ere he should decide on thrusting out this innocent person from under the sovereignty of Ohio. and abandoning him to claims which he knew to be unjust, and to hands which he knew to be hostile? He would hesitate-he would throw himself on his reserved rights, as the representative, the presiding officer of a free, sovereign, independent state, and justly think that caution, deliberation, examination, in such a case, were violative of no law. Did he act thus in the case of Mahan? Allow that he did not know this man: he might have known him on inquiry, and on investigation, have been as fully convinced of his innocence, as in the case just supposed.

We do not claim that any law should be violated, but we do claim that the administrator of the laws ought not to act, blind-folded, without intelligence, without discretion. Surely, in times like the present, when so much exasperation is manifested in slave states against abolitionists; when a Senator in the United States Congress can delare in his place, unrebuked, that no government on earth, not even the Government of these United States should save an Abolitionist from the gallows. if caught within the limits of his State; when so many efforts have been made by slave-holding executives to get these persecuted men within their power; when confessedly there are so few chances ce would be done them before a claveholding tribunal, or being acquitted there, that they

would be secured against the fangs of a bloody mob,—surely, it would not have been a violation of official duty, if Governor Vance had proceeded with a little caution, some degree of hesitancy, be-fore abandoning a citizen of Ohio, a husband and a father, to the hands of his sworn enemies for that he is now entirely in the power of those who hate him, we presume every citizen of Brown

We do not say that such was not the conduct of our Executive; but the presumptions are against him. That the people of Ohio will be satisfied with any thing less than a full and correct exposition of the whole of this fearful case, is not to be expected. It concerns every person among us too nearly, to be passed over as an ordinary act of xecutive power. Let us have the whole truth. Let us know by what tenure we, individually, hold our liberties. One of the pleas of our Fathers for their rebellion against the British King, was, that he had combined with others to subject them to a jurisdiction foreign to their constitution, unac knowledged by their laws, that he had transported them beyond seas, to be tried for pretended offen ces. Let us, the people of Ohio, know, whether we are to be subjected to like grievances; whether, by the irresponsible authority of a Governor, a Mayor, or a petty justice of the peace, the hus band, the father, the mother, the wife, the son, the daughter, may at any moment, on the oath of a perjured villain in any other state, be torn from home, torn from friends, from the free soil of Ohio, the protection of its laws, and cast into a slave-holding jail, to be arraigned before a slaveholding tribunal, tried by slave-holding laws.

If such be the fact, we call on the citizens of Ohio, to awake-they are slaves, and their liberties and lives are at the mercy of fraud, violence,

The law under which our Executive has acted is in fact a breach of state sovereignty. It con stitutes the first and second sections of an Act of Congress; approved February 12, 1793; entitled, tain the facts, is one of aggravated injustice and .. In Act respecting Fugitives from Justice, and persons escaping from the service of their mas-We subjoin it.

" Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Represematives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That whenever the executive authority of any State in the Union, or of either of the territories northwest or south of the river Ohio, shall demand any person as fugitive from justice, of the executive authority of any such State or territory, to which such person shall have believe him guilty of the acts charged upon him.
"Mr. M.," says the Georgetown Examiner, (a be given to the executive authority making such demand, or to the agent of such authority appointed to receive the fugi-tive, and to cause the fugitive to be delivered to such agent where he shall appear; but if no such agent shall appear within six months from the time of the arrest, the prisoner may be discharged. And all costs or expenses, incurred in the apprehending, securing and transmitting such fugitive to the State or territory making such demand, shall be paid by

ach State or territory.
"Sec. 2. And be it further enacted. That any agent, a pinted as aforesaid, who shall receive the fugitive into h custody, shall be empowered to transport him or her to the State or territory from whence he or she shall have fled. And if any person or persons shall, by force, set at liberty, or rescue the fugitive from such agent, while transporting as rescue the fugitive from such agent, while transporting as aforesaid, the person or persons so offending, shall, on con-viction thereof, be fined not exceeding five hundred dollars, and be imprisoned not exceeding one year.'

citizens of Ohio, is not confined to the Governor The act incorporating the city of Cincinnati confers the same kind of power on the Mayor of this city; but in language so loose as to allow of still more flagrant abuse. The clause is as follows.

"The Mayor shall moreover have authority to take and certify the acknowledgements of all deeds, for the conveyance or incumbrance of real estates situated in the State of Chio; and it shall be lawful for him to order any person brought before him charged with the commission of any criminal offence, in any State or territory of the United States, UPON PROOF BY HIM ADJUDGED SUFFICIENT, to de rect such accused person to be delivered to some suitable per-son or persons, to be conveyed to the proper jurisdiction for trial."

Such power, so unqualifiedly intrusted in the ands of any single person, sets at naught all our guaranties of personal rights. But the worst is not et told:-Our wise legislators, we are informed by an eminent member of the bar, have conferred the same dangerous authority on all our justices of the peace. So that any petty justice, on the most baseless accusation, if he adjudge the proof sufficient, may deprive any citizen of Ohio, of all pro tection from the laws of his State, and cause him to be transported to any other State, Georgia, Mississippi or Louisiana, to be tried by its laws!

Such laws are a damning disgrace to our statute book. In principle they are subversive of all the securities which the Constitution has thrown round the individual, and may be so managed as to subject every citizen to an infamous despotism.

Were all the States alike in their institutions, in their manners, their sentiments, their civilization; did no interests exist in some of them at war with the interests of others; were there no class of men in any of them obnoxious to popular violence, threatened by popular vengeance in any of the rest; such laws might be harmless; they might possibly be carried out without any serious inconvenience to individuals. But, when the opposites of all these conditions exist, when in some of the states ar institution is established, at war with morals, at war with God, at war with the whole human family; giving rise to a peculiar set of interests, laws. and civilization, and stimulating the worst passion of the citizens of those states against large portion of the citizens of others states, where this institution does not exist; then it is, that the laws in ques tion show how fatally hostile their real principle is to personal rights and state-sovereignty. If therefore, it be claimed for such laws, that they are necessary in the existing relations between these states, we then claim that it is absolutely necessary for the safety of the citizens of the free states, that Slavery be abolished; so that if they must be drag ged before the tribunals of other states, they may have some faint hope that justice shall be done

CASE OF THE REV. JOHN B. MAHAN.

"A few evenings since," said Mr. Huggins, "I called at the house of my esteemed friend and neighbor, the Rev. John B. Mahan—his wife seized my hand and burst into a flood of tears. The children came around me, crying, papa is gone!!! papa is gone!!! And what occasioned all this distreas! The answer is short. Mr. Mahan was charged with feeding the hungry and clathing the naked as they fied from the land of oppression to Canada. In short, he was charged with doing just what the Bible requires of every christian, and indeed, of every human being. This greatly incensed some of the slave holders of Mason county, Kentucky, and by perjury they got a bill of indictment sgainst him for kidnapping negroes from

such barefaced villany, delivered him up. It is not even periended that he was in Kentucky to commit the orimes alleged. And depositions have been taken proving that he was thome at the times specified in the indictment. He was forced to Kentucky without the benefit of the writ of habeas corpus. Thus has a horrible imposition been practiced upon the Governor of Ohio, by which he has delivered up to ruin, one of the most upright and benevolent citizens of the State of Ohio. What crime is too black for some slave-holders to commit, in order to protect their peculiar institutions of Mr. Mahan is now shut up in Washington jail. A number of the most wealthy citizens of Ripley sent over a bond to indemnify, to any amount, any who would bail him out of prison, but no one can venture to go his hail. Thus, by prison, but no one can venture to go his hail. Thus, by perjury and the blackest intrigue, the slave-holders have ruined one of the best families in Ohio. Mr. Mahan is a local preacher of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and lived at least eighteen miles from the river, and it is not even pre-

at least eighteen miles from the river, and it is not even pretended by any, that he has been in Kentucky to offend
against the laws of that State. In time to come, how shall
the Governor of Ohio credit a Grand Jury of Kentucky.

This is still worse than kidnapping Eliza Jane Johnston.
It is kidnapping by perjury and intrigue.

This awful deed cries in thunder tones for the destruction
of the bloody system of slavery. Let the sufferings and
wrongs of this persecuted and innocent man inspire new
zeal, and let the tears and cries of his helpless wife and children move every humane heart in the land, and let the horrid
deed be spread before the world. Is it strange that perjury should follow in the train of robbing a man of liberty!"

A FRIEND OF THE OPPRESSED,

"Gospel of the Jubiler."-We have received a fe ders for this work, which we are unable to supply, as there are no copies of it in our office. If Mr. Crothers will forward us a few hundreds, we will cheerfully dispose of them

TILLINOIS STATE SOCIETY .- We recently received from ar friends in Illinois a notice of the meeting of this Society, but we regret that it came too late for seasonable insertion. The Society was to meet vesterday.

Pledge of the Ohio State Anti-Slavery Society.

Resolution passed at the last Anniversary of our

Society in Granville. "Resolved, That the Convention believes, that it is vitally important to the cause of Abolition, in the West particularly, and throughout our country generally, that the Parlanguage and that to this end, each member of this Convention will endeavor to procure at least one subscriber, and induce each family in his or her neighborhood to take at least one copy.'

It is a little marvellous, that new subscribers came in more rapidly before the date of this resolution, than they have done since. The pledge has probably been forgotten So far, the Philanthropist has not been the gainer by it How can Ohio Abolitionists expect their own paper to be naintained, unless by their own exertions?

A DIALOGUE. Well, you say you are an Abolitionist? Yes-I joined a Society about three years ago Do you hold meetings pretty frequently? I don't know-I have had so much to do, that I have

en able to take an active part. Do you subscribe for an anti-slavery paper? No, I am taking so many papers-I have never yet found myself able to subscribe.

Has your Society raised any funds for the good of the

I guess not-I have heard of its meeting once or twice year, and passing some resolutions, but I rather think they do not do much in the money line.

I suppose you have given a mite now and then? O, no-times are so hard-a man has to be very saving if he wants to lay up any thing for his children I wish it well, it is a great cause, and as they say, truth is mighty and will prevail,-but it won't do to rely too much on human effort.

Yes-truth will prevail-I suppose you have heard how it has prevailed in the West Indies-how Great Britain has entirely emancipated all her slaves?

I did hear something of that matter-I think there was a little scrap about it in one of the religious papers I take. Our cause has advanced very rapidly for the last year That was a speech of John Quincy Adams, concerning Texas and the right of petition, last session of Congress? What! did the old man make a speech about Texas

Why, I hav'nt seen any thing of it. Is it possible? Have you seen no notice of it in any of your religious or literary papers? They must be a curious set of newspapers. It is likely then you are not aware of the celebrated correspondence, carried on a few months since between Mr. Birney, and Mr. Elmore of South Carolina?

No-I did not hear any thing about this, until a few days ince. I saw a brief notice of it in the New York Express The editors of that paper say that they themselves "were no aware of the fact," till they "saw it stated in the Charleston Courier, that the representatives in Congress from S. Caro lina had opened a correspondence with the Abolitionists Is that Mr. Birney the same man who used to edit a paper what do y'e call it, in Cincinnati?

The Philanthropist, you mean-yes, he was once its tor. I suppose you know this paper was purchased two years ago by the Ohio State Anti-Slavery Society, and in

now its organ? No-I was not aware of it, Some person, I believe once called on me and wished me to subscribe, but I was taking our county paper, and the Philadelphia Saturday Evening Post, and two or three religious papers, and could no

Well, my good friend, you say you are an Abolitionist, ember of an Abolition Society; answer me then one question: Suppose all Abolitionists were just like you, how long would it take to abolish slavery?

There is truth in the Dialogue. It will be recollected, that in our Circular to the Societies in this State, we desired the ecretary of each society to report the number and names of the anti-slavery papers taken within its bounds. The returns reveal some striking facts. We subjoin in one column, the numbers of members in 9 societies, and in another. the number of copies of the Philanthropist taken by them

spectivel	y.	the warden	explain and	delicate to	officers store
Soc's.,-	No. of	Members.	on term	Cop.	of Phil'p
3 10 11 10 14	93	Acres A Lea			5
Drogana	81	Mae unu:	The said	T ALL STA	SO CHAMA
piloto as	54	166 . apr 1	18	q. le ma	1 79 1110
1973	95	mos also	. 383	· - 10114	wer trig
	92	state one		****	Bill Bling
Intard	60	Sant break		* 56 mg	barreton la
E STATE OF THE STA	132				3
barriero	64	. 000		10 199	Caralla .
UR 089/15	139	Ferrina u	Solute	ALCEDON,	081 H P 86

which generally exists throughout the State between umber of professed Abolitionists, and the number of subscribers to the paper. Now are we to believe, that withi the limits of that Society which numbers 139 members there is but one person ABLE to subscribe for an anti-elavery paper? We believe no such thing; one-fourth of them at least, might subscribe if they would.

We hope that those Abolitionists, who think it of any importance to sustain anti-slavery papers, will take pains to get these items before negligent and luke-warm Societies. It is discreditable to the Abolitionism of Ohio, that it does not sustain more vigorously its own official paper.

Pledge of the Indiana State Anti-Slavery

Society. Resolutions, passed unanimously at the late State Anti Slavery Convention in Indiana.

Resolved, That this Society approves of the spirit anner in which the Purtastanorier is cond that our interests and the general interests of the cause in the West, demand its encouragement and support; we there-fore, adopt it as our OFFICIAL ORGAN, and request all

Resolved, That members of this Society pledge then selves to make their best efforts to extend the circulation the Pullantinorist, and each member pledge himself to obtain at least FIVE new subscribers to that paper, Such is the pledge of the Indiana State Society. shall patiently await it fulfilment.

portant one, and adherence to it is absolutely necessary t he keeping up of the Depository.

OBERLIN ANNUAL CATALOGUE FOR 1838 .- Faculty. lev. Asa Mahan, President and Professor of Intellectu and Moral Philosophy; Rev. Charles G. Finney, Professor of Didactic and Polemic Theology; Rev. John Morgan Prof. of Lit. New Testament; Rev. John P. Cowles, Prof. Lit. of Old Testament; Rev. Henry Cowles, Professor of Ecclesiastical History and Pastoral Theology; Timothy B. Hudson, Professor of Latin and Greek Languages; James Dascomb, M. D., Professor of Chemistry, Botany and Phyiology; Rev. George Whipple, Prof. Math. & Nat. Phila Edward Wade, Esq., Professor of Law; Rev. James A Thome, Professor of Rhetoric and Belles Letters; George N. Allen. Teacher of Sacred Music; Rev. Theodore J. Keep,

Summary of Students:-Theological Department, 44 Collegiate, 113; Shorter Course, 9; Irregular, 2; Male Preparatory Department, 97; Young Ladies, 126;-Total, 391.

THE ÆGIS AND LOUISVILLE LITERARY GAZETTE, is the tle of a new weekly paper, devoted to literature, and pub shed at Louisville. It has a larger proportion of original in the number just received are both useful and enter- slavery now, contrary to the "wish" of slave-hol-

THE XENTA FARE PARSS appears in an enlarged form nd is now one of the handsomest papers we receive. We are glad to see that the editor has opened an Anti-Slavery epartment. Success to him.

Indiana State Anti-Slavery Society.

Mr. Clarke, the Corresponding Secretary of the Indian State Anti-Slavery Society, requests us to say, that the Exe, entive Committee of that Society have resolved on the im ediate employment of two agents for the State; one to de ote his time chiefly to lecturing, and forming societies; the ther, to extending the circulation of the Philanthropist, obning donations, getting up anti-slavery libraries, &c. The Executive Committee ask help from abroad; the cause in ndiana is yet in its infancy, and they trust that their Easern friends will assist them in rearing it up to maturity. The address of the Corresponding Secretary, is, Rev John Clarke, Lawrenceburg, Dearborn county, Indiana.

The Executive Committee will meet on the 26th of Oc ber, in Decatur county. We expect, that they will take immediate measures to make themselves felt throughout the State. The laws of Indiana in relation to colored people will doubtless claim their attention; and it is probable that they will give such an exposition of them, as to guide and stimulate the efforts of Abelitionists in that State, to procure their repeal. We hope that Indiana will send up to Congress next session, a hundred times as many petition for the abolition of slavery and the slave-trade in the District of Columbia, as it did last year.

CALROUN'S RESOLUTIONS. - We wonder whether th enate will permit Mr. Calhoun's celebrated slavery and nulification-resolutions to stand on its Journals. Will not some nember of the Senate, at its next session, move that they be EXPUNGED? We hope that a resolution to this purport may be introduced. The precedent of expunging has already been set; so there will be no difficulty on that score.

CORRESPONDENCE WITH CANDIDATES.

About the first of September, several of the voers of this county addressed a few interrogatories to the congressional candidates of this district. respecting their opinions on the right of Congress to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, &c. The questions are subjoined:

"1st. Do you believe that Congress should maintain un-Slavery and the Slave trade in the District of Columbia Are you opposed to the annexation of Texas to the

"3d. Is it in your opinion the constitutional right of Con-

Signed by the following names

"John Boggs. E. S. Close, James W. Sellers, A. Aten, Peter Perlie, S. F. Ledman, John Lincoln, Isaac S. Brower, C. C. Clopper, James C. Ludlow, Wm. Carey, N. S. Schooey, Alexander Pendery, A. F. Williams, Benj. Bassett, R. E. Price, D. Raymond, Benj. Bonnell."

The answer of Dr. Duncan, the Democratic can lidate, owing to its great length, we were obliged to insert on our fourth page. Mr. Pendleton, the Whig candidate, replied as follows:

CINCINNATI, Sept. 10, 1838. Gentlemen: I have received your letter, in which (after propounding certain questions relative to the exciting subject of Abolition,) you say: "In making these inquiries we speak in behalf of a large number of voters of this disand would frankly say that we are anxious to know your opinions respecting these questions, that we may be enabled to exercise intelligently the right of suffrage." Thus nvoked, I shall answer you with all plainness.

Your first question is—"Do you believe that Congress

should maintain unabridged the right of the people to petition for the abolition of slavery and the slave trade in the District

The first amendment to the Constitution provides that Congress shall make no law abridging the right of the peo-le peaceably to assemble and petition, the Government for redress of grievances." It will be remarked that the Constitution assumes the existence of the right to petition, and prohibits Congress to abridge it. The prohibition is not, that prohibits Congress to abridge it, "The prohibition is not, that Congress shall not abolish the right to petition, but that they shall not abridge it, so as to exclude from its operation any grievance actual or supposed. The right of the people to petition thus recognized and guarded by the constitution, implies the obligation of Congress to receive their petitions. I therefore answer this question in the affirmative.

Your next question is—" Are you opposed to the admission of any new state into the federal Union, whose consti Considering with Mr. Jefferson that slavery is a great moral and political evil, I am opposed to its extension and diffusion, and would confine it, as far as practicable, to its present limits, by a judicious and prudent exercise of the

constitutional authority of Congress, for the admissionew states into this Union. Your third question is—"Is it in your opinion the consti-tutional right of Congress to abolish slavery and the slave trade in the District of Columbia ?"

I think Congress has this right under the power to exercise exclusive legislation in all cases whatsoever over such District, (not exceeding ten miles square,) as may by east District, (not exceeding ten miles square,) as may by cession of particular states and the acceptance of Congress, become the seat of government of the United States. The slave trade in the District should, in my opinion, be abolished unconditionally—the other question is attended with more

I have thus given you my opinions of the constitution I have thus given you my opinions of the constitutional suthority of Congress in the important matters referred to. It is due, however, to the relation in which I stand to the people of this district, to say, with the utmost frankness, that I do not consider myself pledged or concluded by this declaration. Should I be in Congress, and the questions referred to come up, I shall feel myself at liberty to decide upon them, under all the circumstances, as the exigency of the case may es, as the exigency of the case may

Your obed't serv't, N. G. PENDLETON. To Messrs, James C. Ludlow, and other Remarks.

Our friends in the district have the answers be fore them. We shall not pretend to prescribe their course. A homely saying will express our own opinions,-"six of one and half a dozen of the

They both profess to be opposed to the smallest bridgement of the right of petition.

Dr. Duncan is "opposed" to the admission of my new state into the Union whose constitution olerates slavery. Mr. Pendleton would confine

COMPARIA TOR BOOKs—We wish our friends to under. constitutional authority of Congress, for the admission of new states into this Union." On this slaves, hardly deserves a harsher term than that of mission of new states into this Union." On this slaves, hardly deserves a harsher term than that of point, Dr. Duncan is direct, explicit, unqualified; weakness?" Mr. Pendleton, evasive and non-committal-he dodges the question. He might find it on the whole, "judicious and prudent" to admit Florida, or even Texas, if slaveholders should threaten a little too fiercely. Dr. Duncan, by his answer, whether he designed so to be understood or not, is committed against the admission of any slave-state, be it Florida or Texas.

On the third question, they change places. Mr.

dleton believes that Congress has power by the Columbia; his antagonist is doubtful, perplexed, unnot give a "definite answer." As to other maters. Mr. Pendleton holds that the slave-trade in the District should be unconditionally abolished :that is something; and Dr. Duncan hates slavery with a deadly hatred ;-and that is something. But nark,-should the former be in Congress, and be called upon to act on the questions referred to, he could tell him of a case infinitely more horrible would feel himself at liberty to decide upon them as the exigency of the case might seem to require: and the latter, while he ascribes good motives to satter, than most of our literary exchanges, and the articles Abolitionists, declares that to agitate the question of ders, and "in the face of their approbation." "is in some degree to violate the conditions upon which the Federal Government was established!"

> The two caudidates are non-committal: and so are we,-nay, not that exactly; we are committed against both of them. The cause of freedom has nothing to expect from them. Abolitionists in this district will do as they see proper; for one, we vote for neither. Henceforth, while slavery shall exist in the District of Columbia, no candidate for Congress shall receive our vote, who will not go for its abolition. Our country has been disgraced long enough by licensing this system of wholesale robbery. It is miserable trifling to indulge slaveholders one year longer.

HEAR BOTH SIDES.

The editor of the Selma Free Press is scandaliz d at a story told a few weeks since in our paper, by a correspondent. According to his request, we nsert his comments upon it. They are not very omplimentary to ourselves; indeed, so deficient is the whole article in courtesy, that we should feel perfectly justified in denying it a place in our colimns. But we wish to convince our Southern neighbors that we love the truth, and are always willing that our readers should hear "both sides of the question," though perhaps at our own ex-

fanaticism among a portion of the Abolitionists, else they could not fabricate and give currency to such monstrous slanders as the following taken from the Cincinnati " Phi-

That there are monsters in human shape in the State tolerating slavery, as well as in other states and countries we shall not undertake to dispute. But this admission can not mitigate in the least, the outrageous falsehood contained in the extracts below; purporting to tell "the every day scenes of Slavery!" The editor who presents the public with such statements as these, for facts, and mention as common occurrences, is most inexcusably ignorant of the subject about which he undertakes to enlighten the public, or else he possesses a heart deliberately and maliciously bent on perversion and slander.

How it happens that a person residing in a country is better informed of ordinary events in slave-holding states than the citizens of those states themselves, and obtains information of "the every day scenes of slavery," wholly unknown to those who have long resided where those scenes are said to be daily occurring, is a matter of no small won-der. Again we say, the author of these tales of "the every day scenes of slavery," must be a most deplorable ignoramus, or the most wicked and malicious fabricator of falsehood and slander. No wonder that such "heart-sickening and dis gusting pictures of slavery," should operate so violently upon ess well meaning, though weak and credulous sisterhood thousands, and year after year, are interrupting the national councils with their ignorant complaints, and mis

A monster like the one described in the extract below, if found in this, or, we are persuaded, in any other section of the slave-holding states, would excite feelings of as strong and deep detestation and horror, as would be felt in the slave-hating region, for which these fabulous "every day scenes"

Though the ignorant and weak minded may be deluded these wickedly devised and mischief-intending fabrica-ons, we are happy to believe that the great mass of the worthy and intelligent people of Ohio, are far too sensible and well informed, to be thus imposed on. They will not, we feel assured, give credit to these reckless and profligate charges; charges, which if true, would show a large portion f their countrymen to be the basest and most abandoned of the human species. We seldom condescend to notice these charges, but there is something so abhorrent, so monstrousccident met our eye, that we could not forbear to notice it: and we have said thus much, with the hope that this will find its way into the paper from which the extract is taken, that those who read that paper may see that the truth of the wishes the character of his paper to bear any to its high sounding title; if he wishes in any degree the purposes of truth, justice and humanity; and not of falsehood, injustice and inhumanity, he will cease to let it be the vehicle of such foul and unmitigated slander against communities, which for virtue, intelligence and pa-triotism, if not "philanthropy," is not inferior to that which he essays to enlighten. He must know that no cause, however high and holy its declarative aim; however fondly its ites may claim for it and for themselves, heavenly sancity, of "peace on earth, and good will toward man," y attempting to excite and harrow up the feelings of men; stions of truth and decency.

Will the editor from whose paper the following is ta-ken, give these remarks a place in his paper?

So far as we understand this gentleman, he does not deny that such brutal conduct as that alluded to, has happened in the slave states; but simply denies that such conduct is of "every day" occurrence. We frankly confess that the language of our correspondent may have been too strong; it escaped our attention at the time of its publication. or we should doubtless have taken the liberty of altering it. Still, we do believe such scenes to be of common occurrence at the South. We know what human nature is; what are its weaknesses, what its passions. We know that the law provides no safe-guard for the slave-woman of the South. The only barrier between the wretched slave and the diabolical lust of the master or overseer, is the moral sense of the community; but what check can this be on immense plantations, where the only community the offender has to fear, is a slavecommunity! Admitting, however, that concealment is out of the question, what need be apprehended from a community, which thinks so lightly of chastity among female slaves? Will the editor of the Free Press deny, that Chancellor Harper of South Carolina. fairly represented public sentiment in the South, when he said-"the want of slavery, "as far as practicable, to its present lim- chastity, which among females of other countries, its, by a judicious and prudent exercise of the is sometimes vice, sometimes crime-among the

In countries, where every barrier is thrown around female helplessness which public opinion, manners, parental care and the most severe laws can provide, there is a devil in man that will not unfrequently run all hazards and trample all obstacles under foot, in the pursuit of its infernal object. What must take place, where woman is turned loose without any protector, abandoned by the law, and out of the reach of the guardianship of public Pendleton is clear, direct, and positive; Dr. Dunopinion, under the sole control every hour of the an, prolix, uncertain, non-committal. Mr. Pentwenty-four of men, whose habits nurture contleton believes that Congress has power by the tempt of human rights, impurity of thought, and onstitution to abolish slavery in the District of the fiercest and most grovelling passions! We tell the editor of the Selma Free Press that he is a mere novice in the science of human nature, most "deplorably ignorant" of the corruptions of numan society, and especially of the communities around him, if he imagine that such scenes as have been alluded to, are not of frequent occurrence in the slave-states. He must know better. We than the one he calls in question,-infinitely, we say, in all sobriety; and this case too resting upon authority which we know he would not venture to dispute. We could tell him of such a case, but will not; dare not. Our columns would be polluted, and we be disbelieved. It happened where it did. not because a southern state is worse than a northern state, but because a slave-state is worse than a free one; not because the actor in it was a citizen of the South, but because he was subjected to such temptations, deteriorated by such influences, furnished with such opportunities, as can exist only where slavery exists.

CELEBRATION IN GREAT BRITAIN OF THE TRIUMPH OF FREEDOM.

We have received several British papers, filled with acounts of the celebration, in different parts of Great Britain, f the triumph of freedom in her Colonies. We wish we had more room for extracts. It makes one think better of human nature to see a great people, laying aside all selfish feelings, and lifting up the voice of thanksgiving and praise for the accomplishment of an object of pure, disinterested, sublime philanthropy. It was not avarice, it was not ambition, it was no mercenary feeling that for years had made the heart of a mighty empire throb with indignation at the wrongs of the negro, and caused millions of voices to de mand their redress. No, it was the SPIRIT OF HUMANITY, a love for man universally, that glorious, omnipotent principle, which constitutes the essence of the religion of Jesus Christ. through the power of which it is destined to spread fiver the whole earth a pure, exalted, spiritual civilization, such a civilization as shall lead all men to love one another as brethren, and recognize in each other the children of one parent, even God.

The Churches.

In Glasgow, the churches on the first of August were generally opened for service. George Thompson, in the abence of Dr. Wardlaw, addressed an audience in his church We can give but a short extract from his interesting address It is indeed beautiful. "Mr. THOMPSON said, he felt the importance and the re-

onsibility of the task now imposed upon him, in occupying the place of the respected pastor of that church and congre ration, in his unavoidable absence; but he nevertheless mo willingly undertook the discharge of that duty, which he (Dr. W.) would have discharged with so much satisfaction o them, as at all times he did, in similar cases, with so much credit to himself. He felt deeply the honour of having the present opportunity of meeting them once more, and was as-sured of this one thing, that he would feel himself richly rewarded if in any degree he could make up for that lack o service which the absence of their pastor must occasion. words written by the illustrious and immortal Wilberforce in that eloquent and Christian-like appeal to the justice, an humanity, and religion of the country, which he sent forth some years ago in the British Crown, were these-"Our ultimate success sure, and ere long we shall rejoice in the consciousness of having delivered our country from the greatest of her crimes or." These were the last words of a work written for the purpose of influencing the minds of the people of this counonies. If, then—(and he rejoiced, oh! how sincerely and deeply, at the events of that day)—it the prayers and proph-ecy of that great abolitionist were fulfilled in these islands, then surely they were called upon, on that joyous, on that lmost blessed day, to rejoice in that deliv Vilberforce foresaw-the deliverance of our country from "the greatest of her crimes," the deliverance of our country "deepest stain of dishonour," That day, as they all well knew, they were met to celebrate, not a nominal be a real abolition of the odious and unjust system of negro slavery, a system, as had often been shown, there and els where, fraught with every description of cruelty and fraud and irreligion. That, then, was a day of joy—a day of thumph—a day of holy and justifiable gratulation—a day in which not they alone were called on to rejoice, but the country and the world, in the achievement of one of the pures nd most peaceful triumphs that ever occurred in the annals of human philanthropy. The triumph they celebrated that day differed from the triumphs celebrated in other times and on other occasions; for theirs was peculiarly the triumph of moral energy-the triumph of an enlightened and sanctified public opinion—the triumph of Christian princi-ple, brought to bear upon a wicked and powerful, an ancient ple, brought to bear upon a wicked state powerus, an ancient and a widely supported system of cruelty and slavery.—
Theirs was not the triumph of a party—it was not achieved by Parliamentary tactics, or by diplomatic skill, or by Cabinet influence, or by the power of wealth, or by force of arms, or by sedition, or by insurrection, or by rebellion. On the contrary, they had been opposed by the legislature—they had been conceased by the Government—and the wise, and the been opposed by the Government—and the wise, and the prodent, and the timid, the wealthy and the interested, had all lent themselves, throughout the contest, to oppose them at every step; they had had to fight for every inch of ground they had gained, against the consolidated might and resolu-tion of the three estates of the realm, backed by the influ ence of all who were either too timid to engage in the work, or too fond of the system to feel any desire to bring i to an end. In the face of all these foes they were brough to depend not upon an arm of flesh, not upon the hopes of a victory won by the sword, but on the simple force of truth and moral suasion, and affectionate remonstrance, combined with the dissemination of knowledge, and its influence or the consciences and hearts of men. And what had been the result? God had graciously smiled on these instrumental ities; and that morning, when the sun went forth to gild the the tops of the blue mountains of Jamaica, or to glisten en the waters of the Oronooko, or the Essequibo, that sun found not, he thought he might truly say, a single slave within the sweep of the British flag, in the Gulf of Mexico, in the Carribean Sea, or along the shores of South Amer

st., Dr. Heugh's, Regent Palace, D. King's, Albion st.; T. Pullar's, do.: G. Ewing and J. McKenzie's, West Nile st.; Rev. Dr. Mitchell's, Wellington st.; Dr. Muter's, Duke st.; S. Bates', West Campbell st.; Old Independent meeting house, Oswald st.; Baptist meeting house, West Portland st.; Do., George st.; Rev. Mr. Duncan's, Milton, &c.

Will any of our Christian ministers tell us, why this first dry of August should not have been hailed with as much delight, and celebrated by as solemn services, in America, as in Great Britain? Are we less christian than they? less hu mane, less interested in the welfare of the human race, less levoted in our attachment to free principles! The thinking mind must be deeply pained on contrasting the differen states of feeling in the two countries, in relation to this great went. We would ask, which country has furnished the noble illustration of the spirit of Christianity; G. Britain, with its crowded chapels, its prayer and praise, its professors of all sects, its politicians of all parties, bowing the knee to Almighty God, giving Him the glory of the deliverance of the slave, and pledging herself to continued struggles in behalf of the rights of man every where; or the American republic, with its silent churches, its dumb ministers, its thankless, wrang ling professors, its belittled, prejudiced, selfish politicians, its hatred of the negro, its apathy to the wrongs of the slave, its indifference to the most brilliant triumph this century has

ished of those very principles of human rights which they boast as their peculiar possession!

Glasgow Emancipation Society. The Annual meeting of the Glasgow Emancipation So sty was held on the evening of the second of August in Dr. Wardlaw's chapel. The Glasgow Argus remarks, "The church was crowded in every part with as respectable an asembly of citizens, male and female, as, we are bound to say, ever appeared in that or any other place of worship, the dullest eye could not fail to discover that the vas concourse took a deep and heart-filling interest in the procoedings, and in the recent events, the discussion of which

med the chief theme of every speaker." The speakers on the occasion were Rev. D. King, Nev. Mr. McGear, Rev. Dr. Heugh, Rev. Mr. Brewster, Rev. Mr. Magill, Rev. Mr. Edwards, Rev. Mr. Anderson, and George Thompson. Many of the speeches are full of the most thrilling elequence, and some of them give evidence, that the spirit of Abelition which is now triumphant in G. Britain, is in fact a spirit of Universal Referen. Abolitionists there, we are sure, will not rest, until the principles of Liberty and Equality shall be fully carried out in all the British Empire. Parts of several of the speeches will be given in our next.

On the following evening a soirce was held in the Assem bly Room in Glasgow, where, says the Argus, "about 600 ladies and gentlemen, forming as happy and joyous a company as ever congregated there, met to congratulate each other, and the country, on the triumph which had been achieved in the West Indies." Here again was much fine speaking, of all of which we have rich reports in the Ar-

The ceremonies of the day in Birmingham, were of a peculiarly interesting character, "Last Wednesday," says the London Patriot of Aug. 6th, "was indeed a glorious day for Birmingham, exhibiting not a political, but a moral union of the most gladdening kind, its magnificent Town Hall being filled with an assemblage drawn from all quarters to celebrate the festival of philanthropy. It had been arranged that the merning should be signalized by the ceremony of laying the foundation of new and extensive schools for the religious instruction of the children of the town; to be called, in commemoration of the day, The Negro Emancipation Schools, Accordingly, at half-past ten, upwards of 3,500 children, marshalled by their respective teachers, assembled in the Town Hall, the galleries being occupied by respectable inhabitants of the town; and after an appropriate and impressive service, the foundation stone was laid, by the friend of the negro, the friend of children, and the friend of man, Joseph Sturges, Esq., amidst the loud and hearty cheers of the vast concourse. In the evening, the meeting of the friends of Negro Emancipation took place, not only the body of the hall, but all the galleries were crowded to ex-

cess, the whole assemblage being admitted by paid tickets. "Letters expressing regret at not being able to attend the meeting were read from Lord Brougham, C. P. Villiers, Esq., M. P., T. F. Buxton Esq., and other distinguished

"On the following morning, about three hundred ladies and gentlemen assembled in the Town Hall, at a breakfast given to Dr. Palmer and Charles Harvey, Esq., of Jamaica, in an ticipation of their return to that island. The High Bailiff presided, and the meeting partook of a very animated character." &c. &c.

The character of the assemblage in the Town Hall on the preceding evening, must have been highly imposing. Among the gentlemen on the platform were Daniel O'Connell, M. P., Dr. Lushington, M. P., Edward Barnes, M. P., Benja min Hawes, M. P., Joshua Scholefield, M. P., Rev. Mr. Macdonnell, Mr. Wilmot, Joseph Sturge, Esq., John Scoble Esq., Dr. Palmer, Charles Harvey, Esq. of Jamaics Thomas Harvey, Esq. Leeds, Isaac Wilson, Esq., Josiah Fonter, Esq., Joseph Peas, Esq., George Stacy, Esq.; Josiah Conder, Esq., Samuel Lloyd, Esq., Lieut. Col. Moxon, Rev. Dr. Hobey, Mr. East Riland, M. A., Dr. Nelson, R. T. Cadbury, Esq., "and a large number of the most respectable inhabitants of Birmingham and the neighboring towns, including ministers of religion of all denominations, magistrates, &c., and the leading gentlemen of all the great politi-

Sir Eardley Wilmot presided.

The speeches were just such as might be expected from such an array of talent. America, with its three millions of slaves, was a frequent theme of declamation. We shall take good care to report to our readers the kind of reputation our Republic is rapidly acquiring abroad. This brief account of the rejoicings in G. Britain will show

how firm a hold the cause of Emancipation has taken of the affections of the British people; and what little likelihood there is, that having at length accomplished the work in their own country, they can rest contented until the shackles of slavery in every clime shall be shivered to dust

SPIRIT OF ABOLITIONISM IN GREAT

We have said, that the spirit of Abolition in Great Britair was a spirit of universal reform. Abolitionists there begin to see clearly the important bearings of the principles they have been advocating, on other grievances beside slavery in the West Indies; and the triumph they have just achieved, has served to show the power of the PEOPLE.

Read the the following extract from a speech of the Rev Dr. Heugh, at the annual meeting of the Glasgow Emancipation Society, on the evening of the second of April. It abounds in the most noble sentiments, expressed in the language of a high-souled freeman. Speaking of the efficient cause of the emancipation of the slaves, he exclaims, "To whom, then, were they to ascribe under God the vic

! First of all, to the intelligence, the virtue, and the de-defination of the people of Great Britain. (Cheers.) If there was a time when the vox populi vox Dei, or the of God is the voice of the people, held true, it was in to the abolition of slavery. (Cheers.) He would not regard to the abolition of slavery. er to their young Sovereign; he did not know what the mind of the Sovereign was with regard to slavery—he did not know who knew it; he did not; but with the Court op-posed to them, a frowning perage, and a hostile Ministry, the people stood firm and determined; they met in almost count-less myriads, embracing the intelligence, the piety, and the worth of the country, and stated through their delegates their etermination that the slaves should be free; even after a hostile vote of the Commons, they gave forth their fiat, and compelled the Ministry secretly to send out to the West Indies their orders that the people willed the freedom of the slaves, and therefore the thing must be. (Cheers.) The people willed it, and the Colonia! Legislature met and passed people willed it, and the Colonial Legislature met and passed resolutions declaring that the apprenticeship must cease. (Cheering.) This praise, then, he gave to the people's leaders—and none were more sensible than they of the obligations they lay under to the exertions of those who took the lead in this er. (Hear.) And here he did not know on whom they at first to lay their finger. Perhaps Brougham was not behind the mark, when he mentioned such men as Thompson, and Sturge, and Scoble, and Allen. But to Lord Brougham and Sturge, and Scoble, and Allen. But to Lord Brougham himself, he was disposed to give a prominent place in this struggle. To that extraordinary man they owed much; and a more extraordinary man than Henry Broughan never, perhaps, existed in this or any other country. He was, indeed, a prodigy of a man, whether they looked to him in the light of his universal attainments—whether they regarded him guiding his vessel triumphant over the waves of all opposition—or like a giant among pigmies he appeared in the House of Lords, terrifying and scourging with his tongue the refractory Peers of either side. (Cheers.) But he must now throw delicacy for one instant aside, and, in spite of new throw delicacy for one instant aside, and, in spite that ordinary dictate of propriety which forbids persons to say much of others in their presence, he must shelter himselm-and it was large enough to cover him,—and say that to no living man was the cause so much indebted as to their own man, Mr. George Thompson. (Cheering.) There were many lessons here to be learned in the workings of divine. Providence. Next to the progress of Christianity itself, in his estimation, the most checking refreshing prospect on which the mental eye could possibly rost, was the moral power now possessed by the people of this country. (Cheers.) If ever there was an event which aved more than another the moral power of the people of West indies, in spite of the whole array of the Peers, the Commons, the Ministry, and the planters. (Loud cheering)
He had heard it said that it was needless for the people to petition for their rights, as they were entirely disregarded, or at least that their prayers were not heard. He had no such telief. His conviction was, and he appealed for the correct-aces of it to the event they were now met to celebrate, that

as surely as the people could abolish this tremendous grievance whatever. (Cheers.) That as truly as they had grievance whatever. (Cheers.) That as truly as they had grievance whatever. (Cheers.) That as truly as they had put an end to this odious and untighteous distinction in the colonies, so truly they might, if they willed it, and whenever they willed it, put an end to every unrighteous distinction at home, whether in England, Ireland, or Scotland. (Tremendous cheering.) That as surely as they had passed equal laws in Jamaica, they might, if they chose to, carry equal laws in Great Britain. (Renewed cheering.) How? it might be asked. Observe this—not by transgressing the limits of the Constitution, but by keeping within its limits—not by violating, but by observing the law—not by tumult or insurrection, or disorder, which when resorted to show only the being sinks and pertinaciously adhering to not by violating, but by observing the law—not by the insurrection, or disorder, which when resorted to show only weakness, but by inflexibly and pertinaciously adhering to order and peace. Not by having recourse to the murderous weapons of the military—which weapons, he trusted in God might soon be abandoned forever, or turned into plough-shares and pruning hooks—but such weapons as were worthy of intelligent men, and Christian men, having recourse to explanations, animated discussions, the employment of the press, invariable adherence to charity and justice, but exhibiting indomitable courage nevertheless;—by these means, a majority domitable courage nevertheless;—by these means, a majority of the people of this country might, when they pleased, present a phalanx, before which Princes and Peers, Prelates and sent a phalans, before which Princets, would be powerless, and weak as water. (Great cheering.) If the people acted in this way, under leaders worthy of them, they would move on in their peaceful but resistless way to victory and triumph, and to an honorable peace. (Renewed cheers.) He had alluded to the people having leaders in promoting any great object, but really the question sometimes occurred, where were they to be found? question sometimes occurred, where were they to be found!
There was, he apprehended, a sort of mistake on this point.
They were apt to think that there was a sort of mysterious
super-human being, commonly called a statesman, whose attainments and powers people could not see through, whom it necessary to get, or nothing great could be attempted. Now, he would give all honor to whom honor was due; and he would bow to intelligence, and honesty, and consistency, and worth, wherever he found it, whether it adorned the and worth, wherever he found it, whether it adorned the character of a peer or a peasant. But what, after all, were these statesmen, so superhuman, so wise, and so far removed from other people? When they came into discussion with them, it was found that really it was not so difficult a matter to talk, and to argue with them as people supposed, and that in truth, it was not more difficult than at their own fire-sides. (Hear.) They were thought to belong to a species of remarkable persons, with something about them superior to other people; and who sometimes joined together to oppose the cause of liberty and righteousness; and they all knew that they sometimes did that; but they were, in reality, generally men who had obscured what was plain, perplexed what was simple, and attempted to throw doubt on what men's reason and common sense had long settled as unalterable. (Hear.) and common sense had long settled as unaturable. (Alexi)
They had endeavored to entangle the people in the absurd
and confused paths of State expediency, in place of conducting them on in the great highway which justice had marked
out for statesmen, and for all men. (Cheers.) And then,
when these Statesmem had come to do something in reality beneficial for the people, what was that something which they thus generously did, and which, perhaps, had immor-talised their name, and raised them to distinction in all time coming? Why, it was just something that plain people had settled by the fireside perhaps fifty years ago. (Cheers.) If they consented not to hang a man for taking 20s, that belonged to his neighbor. O, what statesmen they are! (Laughter.) What miracles of mercy and wisdom! And if, for example, Lord John Russell, or Lord Howick should look to reland, as they did last week, and come to the wonderful conclusion that it was unjust to tax 6,000,000 of poor Roman Catholics for 200,000 wealthy Episcopalians, Oh what ninent statesmen! (Great cheering and laughter.) He wished they could all come to the determination that the great matter for the people is, to look to principles, not to persons; and then they would be sure that, when the people allied in sufficient numbers, the leaders must either come to them, or they would find leaders for themselves. (Great ering.) The Rev. Gentleman then sat down by reading

THE WORK NOT FINISHED .- We are glad that British Abolitionists have resolved not to disconnue their efforts in behalf of the Negroes in the West Indies. A great deal is yet to be done, to ecure the liberties of these long-injured people, the planters, and place them under such laws as generally.

Resolved, That as light and information are at this time. ruard them against the mischievous usurpations of shall most effectually promote their social eleva-

We clip the following from a late British Eman-

"AT A MEETING of the Committee of the LON DON ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY, held at No. 18, Alrmanbury, on Friday, July 6th, 1838.

rejoicing in the hope that a short period only of additional exertion will accomplish the termination of the Negro apertion will accomplish the termination of the Negro apeticeship throughout the British Colonies, they feel i heir imperative duty, at this most critical moment, again to lirect the attention of the friends of the negroes to the ressing necessity of making instant provision for securing their future freedom. No reasonable doubt can now exist that a scheme is already on foot in the colonies for the purpose of reducing the nominal freemen to the condition erfs, and for establishing over them a severe magisterial despotism. These objects are proposed to be effected through the agency of vagrancy and emigration laws, intended to roumscribe the market for free labor: prohibitory enac ments against the possession or vending of articles of ordinary produce and trade, intended to confine the negroes to course of agricultural servitude; contract laws, intended give undue advantage to the masters, both in respect to work and wages, and various modes of new apprenticeship—the Hill Coolies, for instance, the liberated Africans, and young children; the effect of which will be to perpetuat many of the evils of the present system, while severe police and other enactments are designed to place the laboring opulation still more at the mercy of local

erritorial proprietors.

2. That this committee, considering the complicated and veterate character of the evils to be counteracted and duly appreciating the solemn guarantee of the Imperial Parliament for the entire and unqualified freedom of the Negroes, at the expiration of their apprenticeship, feel that he same authority which enacted, can alone effectually en the same authority which enacted, can stone enected to them, force and secure to the persons undoubtedly entitled to them, the permanent possession and enjoyment of those inestimable rights and privileges.

3. That in the opinion of this Committee these great and

paramount objects can be cartainly and satisfactorily ac-complaished by the appointment only of a competent and impartial tribunal in this country, with a view to the immelate inspection of all laws proposed to be passed as accommaniments to the abolition of Negro apprenticeship; the mplete revision of all colonial laws affecting the constitunal rights and privileges of the colored classes; and the final establishment of such just and equal principles of go-vernment as shall be authoritative and binding on all future

onial legislation.
Signed, by order of the Committee,

ABOLITION IN OHIO.

The proceedings of the Ravenna, and the Por age county, anti-slavery societies are published in the last Ohio Star.

RAVENNA ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

The Ravenna Society held its annual meeting, September 4th, and, after electing delegates to the Portage county, society, passed the following excellent resolutions.

Resolved, That the system of American Slavery, is a sys tem of barbarism and cruel oppression revolting to every friend of humanity, and should arouse the most active and persevering efforts of the virtuous and benevolent for its im-

rediate extirpation.

Resolved, That the claim of property in human beings

wrong and unjust—violative of true benevolence, and hos-tile to the leading precepts of christianity.

Resolved, That while Slavery exists in our land, it wages war with the declaration of Independence—pollutes our civil, moral, and religious institutions; and disgraces our na-

Resolved, That the horrible crucities of slavery, in its set ration of husband and wife, parent and child; in its dea-truction of all that is endearing in affection—in its govern-ment, by fear, and its terrible resort to the lish, and frequent commingting of the tears and blood of its poor sufferers; in its wasting desolations of mind and hope and charactert; in it general prostration of morals; in its debasing and appalling effects on the master, inducing him to traffic in his own off-spring, together with its ten thousand pascellars. spring, together with its ten thousand untold wrongs; all, all loudly call upon the elave-holder instantly to abandon his cruel system of oppression, while they urge every good citizen to aid in removing this stain and wickedness from our

sominon country.

Resolved, That the recent emancipation of 800,000 hunan beings in the British West Indies, by the voluntary action of their masters, furnishes strong attestation of the truth so often affirmed by the friends of liberty, that pecuntary interest and personal security, are the results of

Remitted, That viewing the important interests common to mankind, which are involved in the question of American Slavery, we regard that man who, through fear of the loss

e, as unworthy of the name

the appellation of a moral coward.

Resolved, That we view the church of Christ in the United States as being in a great measure responsible for the existence or abolition of American Slavery, and consequently all in that body who shut their eyes against the light eventual and the states of the ery where disseminated on the cause of emuncipation, and remain wilfully ignorant of their duty to the oppressor and remain witting ignorant of their duty to the oppressed and the oppressed, come far short of fulfilling the law of love and the precepts so strongly enforced by our Saviour.

Resolved, That the noble and generous efforts of the Hon. J. Q. Adams, with a few of his associates, during the

last session of Congress, in resisting the arrogance of south-ern dictation and southern tyranny, command our hearty approbation, and will enroll their names among the friends the oppressed, and the guardians of human liberty.

Resolved, That we recommend to the County Anti-Slavery Society, to adopt measures for the speedy establishment in this village of a Depository of books and periodicals relating to the cause of American Slavery. On motion the meeting adjourned, SAMUEL JOHNSON, Pres.

CHARLES CLAPP, Sec. Ravenna, Sept. 4th, 1838.

PORTAGE CO. ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

This society met September 11th in Ravenna. Resolutions were passed of a very energetic char. acter, and were, it is said, ably sustained by their movers. Lyman W. Hall was elected president for the ensuing year, Samuel Johnson Cor. Sec., and Charles Clapp, treasurer. We subjoin their resolutions.

By the Rev. James B. Walker.

Resolved, That the principles of the abolitionists require them to give their suffrage to such men as will sustain fully and promptly the fundamental principles of universal liberty and equal political rights which we as abolitionists are pledged to sustain, and that immediate and effective measu should be taken to ascertain the sentiments of such candidates as may be nominated to represent the people in our general and state legislatures, and to make known the sentiments of the respective candidates to the friends of immediate emancipation throughout the county.

By the Rev. Lucius C. Rouse.

Resolved, That attempts to justify slavery by scriptural argument, only tend to destroy confidence in the Bible as a divine revelation, instead of proving slavery to be right.

By the Rev C. R. Clark.

Resolved, That the system of Slavery is utterly at war with every sentiment of humanity, as well as with every principle of religion, and that all who hate sin and love ho liness are bound to bear their decided testimony against it. The following series of resolutions, prepared by a commi

tee, were read and unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That the spirit of Slavery is utterly at variance with the principles of a free government, and hence, every good citizen is loudly called upon to oppose, in every constitutional manner, its continuance in this boasted land of the

Resolved, That the daily developments and increasing wickedness of the spirit of slavery are such as to alarm th friends of freedom for the safety of our free institutions, and

for the good order and well being of society.

Resolved, That every patriot and well-wisher of his coun try, as well as philanthropists and christians, ought to desire nd zealously labor to promote the immediate

Resolved, That the glorious results of West India eman cipation, are of the most animating character, and conclu-sively prove, that it is for the interests of the masters to lib erate their slaves, and that emancipation may take place, and peace, quiet, and security be preserved without the int

on of a standing army.

Resolved, That the friends of emancipation should hold on their way undismayed and unawed by the threats of the rash and the violent, the sneers of the unprincipled, and the sarcasms and contempt of the prejudiced and uninformed, tempering all their efforts with a kind and forbearing, yet firm and decided spirit, relying upon God and the power trunth, for the ultimate triumph of their righteous cause. Resolved, That the Hon, John Q. Adams is entitled the thanks and warmest respect of the American people, for the firm, decided and fearless stand which he has taken in

favor of the right of petition and of constitutional liberty

alone wanted, to advance the cause of humanity, in which we are engaged, it is expedient to establish a County Anti-Slavery Depository, which shall be furnished for distribution and sale, with all the most important publications of the American Anti-Slavery Society, and to this end, the speedy and efficient co-operation of our friends, and of local socie-

Carrying out the spirit of the resolution offered by Mr. ical parties, for Congress and the State Legislature. On motion, Resolved, That the Corresponding Secretary be re-

to address the foregoing questions to the congressional and legislative candidates of both parties, when they shall be designated by their convention speedy replies as consistent.

Resolved, That township societies be requested to take

efficient measures to let the sentiments of candidates be gen erally known, when ascertained. On motion.

Resolved, That those officers of the society, residing a

Ravenna, be authorized to call a meeting of the On motion adjourned without day. LYMAN W. HALL, President.

CHARLES R. HAMLIN, Secretary.

STARK CO. ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY. At a meeting of the Stark county anti-slavery society held in Mariborough on the 7th day of Sept. 1838: The meeting having been called to order by the President, (Mahlon Wileman)—A committee was appointed to present the society with the names of suitable persons to fill she various offices in this society, for the ensuing year: The following ersons were nominated, and the nominations accepted by

President, E. N. Johnson; Vice President, James Aus tin; Corresponding Secretary, Hiram Griswold; recording secretary, Wm. Bryce; treasurer, Mahlon Wileman; Excettive committee, Edward Brooke, Robert H. Folger, Elizateria beth Wileman, and Susan Lukins,

Resolved, That a committee of ten, 5 male and 5 females, two of each local society, be appointed to circulate petitions to be forwarded to Congress, praying for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, and against the admission of any slaveholding territory to this union. Also petitions to our State Legislature praying for the property of the control to our State Legislature, praying for the repeal of all law which make a distinction on account of color. The followwhich make a distinction on account of color. The following persons were appointed said committee: James Austin James Sawsel, Wm. Bryce, Robert H. Folger, Job Johnson Miss Susan Perkins, Miss Mary Hicklin, Mrs. E. Griswold

Mrs. S. Raynolds, and Mrs. Maria Johnson.

A brief report was then made by the teacher of a Colored School, taught near Williamsport, in Stark county. The school numbers from 18 to 20 scholars, who are not inferior to the scholars of any white school of equal opportunities either in learning or in morals. They are taught Reading Writing, Mental Arithmetic, Geography, and occasionally short lecture on Botany. They behaved so well that the short lecture on Botany. They behav teacher had no occasion to use the rod.

'Addresses were then delivered by Wm, Bryce, Amos Gil ert, and Hiram Griswold, The following resolutions were then submitted and adop

Resolved. That the silence of those American presses of the subject of Emancipation of the slaves in the West In dia Islands, and which have not been slow to foretell the evil consequences of letting the Slaves loose, prove them-selves unworthy of patronage, on the score that they fail to

Resolved, That this society hold its next meeting at Masion, and that Hiram Griswold be requested to deliver an

MAHLON WILEMAN, President. ABNER G. KIRK, Recording Secretary.

For the Philanthropist.

NEW SOCIETY. Agreeably to public notice, a large and respect

ing convened in the Secession Church, at Yellow Creek, or Monday the 10th Sept. 1838, The meeting was organized by calling Thos. George, Eq. to the Chair, and David Er-

After hearing several appropriate addresses, suitable to the occasion, the following Preamble and Constitution wa taken up and adopted :

PREAMBLE.

Whereas, we believe slavery is a beingus violation of the law of God, and the law of nature, and in direct opposition and contradiction to the great fundamental principles of our Republic—dangerous to the liberties of our country: And whereas, we believe that we, as christians, and as citizens of the United States, are under the highest obligations, both by the laws of God, and the love of our country, to seek its im-mediate, entire, and unconditional aholishment, by the exercise of moral influence, argument, and reason, addressed to he consciences of our fellow men: We therefore agree to

of popular favor withholds his support from the Anti-Slavery Anti-Slavery Society, and shall be auxiliary to the American Anti-Slavery Society.

Article 2d. The objects of the society are, the entire abolition of slavery in the United States. While it admits, that each State in which slavery exists has, by the Constitution of the United States, the exclusive right to legislate in regard to abolition in said State, it shall aim to convince all distributions to the states of the states.

to abolition in said State, it shall aim to convince all ofir fellow citizens by arguments addressed to their understandings and consciences, that slavery is a heinous crime in the sight of God, and that the duty and best interest of all concerned require its immediate shandonment without expatriation. The society will also endeavor in a constitutional way to influence Congress to put an end to the domestic slave trade, and to abolish slavery in all those portions of our country which come under its control, especially in the District of Columbia, and likewise to prevent the extension of it in any State that may hereafter be admitted into the Union.

Article 3d. This society while sin to the Union.

Article 3d. This society shall aim to elevate the character and condition of the people of color, by encouraging their intellectual, moral and religious improvement, and by removing public prejudice, that thus they may, according to their intellectual and moral worth, share an equality with the whites, of civil and religious privileges. But this society will never, in any way, countenance the oppressed, in sindicating their rights by resorting to physical force.

En. Pull.

It was resolved that an opportunity be now offered to all
ersons wishing to subscribe to the foregoing Constitution when in a few minutes 30 names were appended.

It was then moved that officers be chosen for the present year, which was attended to, and the following persons were

(The remaining articles it is unnecessary to publish.)

Doct. WM. FARMER, President. MR. MERRILL, Vice President. ROBERT GEORGE, Secretary. SAMUEL DORANCE, Treasurer,

HANS WALKER, JOHN CRABS, JOHN SCOTT AMES EIDS, JOHN MARSHALL, and ARTHUR METCALF.

The following resolutions, accompanied with remark were adopted on the occasion.

Resolved, That it is our solemn conviction, that slavery Mesotved, That it is our solema conviction, that avery, wherever it exists, however modified, or by whomsoever practiced, is a daring violation of the laws of God, subversive of the principles of the gospel, and destructive of the best interests of mankind.

Resolved, That American slavery is directly at variance

with the great fundamental principles of our Republic—that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their

creator, with certain unalienable rights, that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.

Resolved, That it is the imperative duty of all christian teachers, of every denomination, to bear their testimony, both in public and private, against this unhallowed system

oppression.

Resolved, That in opposition to all the fallacious and chimerical schemes of colonization and gradualism, the only safe, fust and righteous method of liberating the country from this crime of so enormous magnitude, is the immediate, un conditional emancipation of all persons held in slavery. Resolved, That many of the evils which stand as a barrie the way of many, in uniting in anti-slavery exertions, can be prevented or removed by the abolition of slavery, vist th slaves' vicious and degraded condition—that it can do m good, and that it would produce an odious system of amalg

nation.

Resolved. That we view with abhorrence, the impious a empt made by the last Congress, to wrest the right of pe

tempt made by the last congress, to whost me right in per-tion from the people, by their resolutions, generally known by the appellation of Patton's gag law.

Resolved, That in consistency with the great doctrines maintained in the constitution of this Republic, and in the constitution of this society, we are bound to bestow our sufconstitution of this society, we are bound to bestow our suffrages in preference upon such candidates for Congress, as are decidedly in favor of the right of petition, and of petitions being read, heard, and referred; the liberty of the press; the power and duty of Congress to abolish slavery and slave trade, in the District of Columbia and the Territories. And also such candidates for the State Legislaure, as will advocate the repeal of all such laws as impose legal disabilities upon persons of color, withholding from them the right of trial by jury, denying them the privilege of education in com-

peings they are entitled: And further

Resolved, That in order to carry into affect the last name resolution, a committee of three be appointed to interrogate candidates for office on the above subjects—and John Crabs, David Erskine, and Robert George were appointed said

committee.

Resolved, That the fearless and independent course of Hon. John Q. Adams, of Mass., Hon. Thos. Morris, of Ohi and Hon. Wm. Slade, of Vermont, in defence of the right of petition, and against the annexation of Texas to this Repubic, deserves from every patriot the highest commendation.

Resolved. That the Anti-Slavery Society of this county and other friends, are requested to meet in the Borough of Richmond, Jefferson Co. Ohio, on Friday, the 29th Sept. at Walker, and adopted by the society, a series of questions 11 o'clock, A. M., for the purpose of forming a County

Society.

Resolved, That a copy of the foregoing proceedings be transmitted by the Secretary to the Editors of the Philanthropist, Cincinnati, the American Union, Western Herald, and Steubenville Gazette, of Steubenville, and the Christis Witness, of Pittsburg, with a request that the same may

Adjourned to meet first Monday of January next. ROBERT GEORGE, Secretary. Yellow Creek, Jefferson Co. Ohio, Sept. 10, 1838.

From the speeches made on late occasions pledged himself to bring the subject of slavery in the British possessions in the East Indies before the House of Commons, and, if possible, "relieve the fate of their purses, should they fall in the the Very the fate of their purses, should they fall in the term of the fate of their purses, should they fall in the term of the fate of their purses, should they fall in the term of the fate of their purses, should they fall in the term of the fate of their purses, should they fall in the fate of their purses, should they fall in the fate of their purses, should they fall in the fate of their purses, should they fall in the fate of their purses, should they fall in the fate of their purses, should they fall in the fate of their purses, should they fall in the fate of their purses, should they fall in the fate of their purses, should they fall in the fate of their purses, should they fall in the fate of their purses, should they fall in the fate of the fate of their purses, should they fall in the fate of the fa hand, and its operations in this way will be greatly quickened and energized by the people. As for slavery in this country, its doom is sealed. Every State in christendom will soon be rid of this foul abomination, and we must then put an end to sla very, or make up our minds to be pointed at, and proscribed, as the enemies of the human race, nation of man-pirates. Are we to endure all this

COMMUNICATIONS. For the Philanthropist.

Lane Seminary.

DR. BAILEY .- It was with pain that I read the article i ne last Philanthropist headed "Facts respecting pro-slavery colleges and theological seminaries" and subscribed & Crothers. I do not object to having the providential dealings of God with any class of men or institutions canvassed and brought before the public both as a warning to evil doers and a source of encouragement to those who do well. But, when this is done, the cases selected should be so marked in their character as to leave no room for cavilling. I will not ndertake to say that none of those mentioned by Mr. Crothers are thus marked-for I am not acquainted with all o them; but, I will not only say, but am able to demonstrate that Lane Seminary is not, Mr. C., speaking with refer nce to the time when a large number of students left Lane says: "The history of Lane Seminary from that day to this is well known"-thus implying that since that time it has been in a very unprosperous condition. It were to be wish ed that Mr. C. had given us the data from which he drew his conclusion that this has been its true condition. That there was intentional misrepresentation I do not believe ;but that there is real I cannot doubt.

But, to the real facts in the case. - There are two ways of udging whether an institution is in a prosperous condition first, by comparing its present with its past state; secon by comparing it with others. Let us try these two modes. First, what is the present condition of Lane compared with its past. Let this one thing be considered which has usua ly been forgotten by those who have spoken against that in stitution; viz. that formerly it was a Theological Seminary and College combined, and that the collegiate departme was far the largest; whereas, new it is simply a Theologica Seminary. It was intended to make it such from the begin ning. If I am rightly informed, the preparatory departmen was never meant to be continued beyond the infancy of the

The proper way, then, of comparing the present condition with the past is to compare the whole number of student with the past is to compare the whole number of students because of our fellow men: We therefore agree to with the past is to compare the whole number of students because of the past is to compare the whole number of students because of the past is to compare the whole number of students because of the past is to compare the whole number of students because of the past is to compare the whole number of students because of the past is to compare the whole number of students because of the past is to compare the whole number of students because of the past is to compare the whole number of students because of the past is to compare the whole number of students because of the past is to compare the whole number of students because of the past is to compare the whole number of students because of the past is to compare the whole number of students because of the past is to compare the whole number of students because of the past is to compare the whole number of students because of the past is to compare the whole number of students because of the past is to compare the whole number of students because of the past is to compare the whole number of students because of the past is to compare the whole number of students because of the past is to compare the whole number of students because of the past is to compare the whole number of students because of the past is to compare the whole number of students because of the past is to compare the whole number of students because of the past is to compare the whole number of students because of the past is to compare the whole number of students because of the past is to compare the whole number of students because of the past is to compare the whole number of students because of the past is to compare the whole number of students because of the past is to compare the whole number of students because of the past is to compare the whole number of students because of the past is to compare the whole number of students because of the past is to compare the past is to compare

two, I have not, within reach, the means of saccitation the exact number of theological students in the institution at the time of the "explosion", but an individual by my side who was then a member says that it was between forty and fifty—is confident it did not theced fif y. He further more states that not more than one-Afth part of these were regul ar graduates of colleges, while at present more than two thirds are such.—Another fact. The proportion of students from the West is constantly increasing. Before the "explosion," more than two-thirds of the theological students, it is slieved, were from N. York and other Bastern states. The last Junior class was fifteen in number, ten of whom are from the West, Where, then is the evidence of de

Now let us try the other method suggested, compar Lane Seminary with other institutions of the same kind: And with what shall we compare it? Shall it be with those in the East-Princeton and Andover! This all would say would be unfair. Come then to the West-what institution here is more prosperous. Oberlin is often mentioned and is certainly the only one in all the West that can pretend to compete with Lane,

It is often siad, "Look to Oberlin-there is an institut of between 300 and 400 students." Very well. I rejoice in it. I would not turn aside the smallest rivulet that con tributes to its prosperity. May it long live to advance the glory of the Redeemer. But what is Oberlin? It consists of four departments-the Theological, Collegiate, Preparatory, and Female. In all these departments, according to the last catalogue, there are more than three hundred. how many are thefe in the Theological department? For all the students of Lane are theological students. Below give the number of theological students in the several class

ses of both institutions, as found in their latest catalogues. Lanes Oberlin Resident Licentiates, Senior class, 11 11 Middle class, Junior class,

Thus we see the number of students in theology, is the same in both institutions, If, then, we say that Oberlin is in a prosperous condition, we are compelled to admit that Lane is also. The truth is they are both enjoying as high a degree of public favor, if we count numbers, as has ever fallen to the lot of any other, Theological Seminary of our land during the first years of its existence.

One word more. I am a graduate of Lane and an abolitionist, and I can testify that during the three years of my acquaintance with that institution there has not been the slightest restraint upon the freedom of discussion on any subject. Had there been, I cannot believe it would have prespered. Repeatedly has the subject of slavery been up n our debating society, and no whisper of disappro has been heard from any quarter. Nearly all the students are decided abolitionists, and I do not hesitate to express it as my honest belief, that, should they wish to form themselves into an unti-slavery society, they would be allowed so to do. By this, I do not wish to be understood as saying that all or any of the faculty approve of the formation of such societies-on that point I express no opinion.

I do not pretend to justify the former action of the Trus tees and Paculty on this subject; but I have never yet seen reason to doubt that the Faculty, in what they did, acted conscientiously,-and this being the case, however much I may differ from them in opinion, I cannot find it in my hear to keep up a constant fire upon them,

NOTICES.

ERROR CORRECTED.

In the notice or the meeting at New Baltimore, to be ended by Messrs. Stubbs and Boyle, it was stated that the neeting would be held on the third of October-it should have been third Sunday in October.

COMPOUND EXTRACT OF TOMATO.

From various and recent publications, it would seem that vid Irish. many of the friends of this medicine are disposed to call it a specific; a sovereign remedy for many diseases; and some While we claim for it as great powers in the removal of diseases as are possessed by any one medicine, and especially the function of exciting glandular secretions witht producing ptyalism (of which we have abundant test mony.) We do not claim that it is a specific, or sovereign remedy; nor do we believe that any medicine ever possesses

such power, Some who are decidedly friendly to the medicine, an ing the jealousies manifested towards it, by inuendos, cale

We would say to such, that this is not, in our opinion. England, we perceive that the British people are resolved to move heaven and earth, for the annihilation of slavery everywhere. Dr. Lushington has pledged himself to bring the subject of slavery in the crown of Great Britain from the foul blot of having one man in their dominions in a state of slavery." And O'Connell will second him. The Government is also about to take the slave-trade in hand and its operations in this way will be greatly

ted, use it extensively in their practice.

We have no evidence that physicians, as a body, have given their influence for the purpose of injuring its reputa-tion, but we have much evidence to the contrary. We do believe, however, that these malicious attempts have originate with, and been promulgated by, secret NOSTRUM me their craft being in greater danger from the popularity this medicine, than that of any other.

For the Company:

A. MILES, General Agent. Oct. 2. EDUCATION.

THE MISS BLACKWELLS having been engaged in so the principal schools in the eastern states, propose establishing a seminary for young ladies, in Cincinnati, to be conducted on similar principles. Their object will be to unite the highest intellectual attainments with a due attention to the formation of manners, and the elegant accomplishments which constitute a unished female education. They indulge the confident hope that by unremitting attention to the mor-al, intellectual and religious improvement of those commit-ted to their care, they may give entire satisfaction to those parents who may entrust them with the charge of their children. The school will open on Monday, September 3, 1838, East Third street, between Lawrence and Pike.

References—J. L. Wilson, D. D., S. D. Gross, M. D., W. Parker, M. D., S. J. Browing, Esq., Thos. Emery, Esq., H. Miller, Esq., J. C. Vaughan, Esq.

Miss Blackwall would inform her friends and the public, that she is ready to give lessons in Music and Singing, and feels confident from the success which has hitherto attended her instructions that she will be able to satisfy the

A supply of Music and of very superior Instruments from todart & Co., New York, will be constantly on hand at her sidence. East Third street, between Lawrence and Pike

BOOK AND PAPER STORE TRUMAN & SMITH,

vited to call before purchasing elsewhere.

School Books, in any variety and quantity, at Esse

prices.

Bibles of different kinds, from large quarto to 32 m plain, and elegant. All the Biblical commentaries, common use, also a common variety of Hymn Books.

Miscellaneous Works, consisting of Travels, Histor Biographies, Memoirs.

New Publications, on every subject of interest, re larly received, immediately after publications.

Blank Books, States, Slate Peneils, Copy Books, Let Writing and Printing Paper, and Writing Ink, Wat

IMPORTANT TO ABOLITION SOCIETIES AND

To all who wish to know what pure erthodex al olitionism is—and who wish to be armed fro head to foot with the whole partiply of ebolition facts, arguments, illustrations, ansibits to objections, showing a thorough knowledge of slowery, slave-laws, Biblicial principles, common law, and common sense:

Procure by all means "OLCOTT'S LEC-TURES ON SLAVERY AND ABOLITION ntended for all inquirers after truth, for abolition lecturers, and to be read in abolition meetings where lecturers cannot be precured.

Mr. Dicorr is a distinguised lawyer is District Attorney for Medina Co., O. His book give abundant and striking evidence of a long and the rough actitalitance with history; the excred scriptures, and common law: It exhibits uncom tact, ingenuity, and originality-tind contains more reading matter than any anti-slavery book heretofore sold in the West,-and all for the small sur of FIFTY CENTS. We hope that all our social eties will hasten to procure one or more copies for circulation in their respective vicinities, and that individuals who can purchase, will do so for the good of their neighbors They can be had in any quantities of Mr. Olcott, Medina, Medina Co., O., or at the Anti-Slavery Office, Cincinnati. JAMES BOYLE, Publishing Agent.

CINCINNATI PRICE CURRENT:

\$5 12 1-2 per bble Flour Wheat, - 100 per bush; - 62 to c. " " - 44 to 50 c. " Corn, Oats, \$10 to 12 per ton, 12 to 15 c. per lb. Hay, 14 to 14 1-2 per lb. Tea, G. P. 50 to 58 Sugar, N. O. hild: 10 1-2 to 11 1-2 " per 16 37 to 40 12 to 13 Candles, sp. md. 12 1 2 to 14 a 25 to 31 1-4 W Butter, Cheese, 9 to 10 69 1-2 to 68 3-4 per bushe Salt, Coal, PORK, Mess 12 1-2 to 14 Clear, Shoulder 6 1-2 to 7 Hams, 19 ot 13 9 to 10 lb.

NEW BOOKS,

6 c. to 10 per 1b.

Just arrived from New York; and for sale at the Ohio Anti-Slavery office:

Thome & Kimball's Journal, of Emanel West Indies—bound—still it the cheap form:

Elizabeth Margaret Chandler's Poems and Prese vorks, by Benj. Lundy. per capy;

Birney's Correspondence thick Elmor's, it's pamphles orm, 12 cts., and in sheets

Mrs. Child's Anti-Slavery Calschistis—tery valuable.

ble Fifth Annual Report of the American Anti-Slavery Se Mesley's Thoughts upon Slavery, a noble article to put nto the hands of pro-slavery and apostate Methodists, dolize the NAME of John Wesley, while they scorn

spirit and vitify his principles.

Observations on a living and effectual Testimony against Slavery, introduced with some remarks upon excess and su-perfluity. Recommended to the consideration of the Socie-ty of Friends, by David Irish.

Self-Justification Self-Condemned, a dialogue, by Da-

wid Irish.

"Abolitionism Exposed," Corrected, by a Physician formerly resident of the South—with a Pian for Abolishing the Am. Anti-Slavery Soc. and its auxiliaries, by a Tenna ean. Rural Code of Haiti, by a Southest Plant

"Liberty"—a compilation of the sayings of en slators, Jurists, Moralists, Philosophers, Poets, of gislators, Jurists, Moralists, Philosophers, Poets, &c., in re-gard to human liberty, Am. Slavery, and the character of the enslaved; also a full history of the Texan revolt. White America is here judged out of her own mouth. The Abolitionist may find in this pamphlet what he would otherwise
have to ransack hundreds of volumes to find.

**Pine Steel Engraved Portrait of Benjamin Lundy, the

istly celebrated pioneer in the cause of the ensured.

Bronzed Profile of the murdered Lovejoy.

Power of Congress over the District of Columbia, Vythe.

Letter Paper, headed with a fine steel plate engine

kneeling slave in chains;—and the First Martyr of Free-om. 2 cts. single sheet, 50 cts. per quire. Phillis Wheasley's Memoir and Poems—a native of Afica, and once a slave.

Address to the People of the United States, by the Ex-Committee of the Am. Anti-Slavery Society.

War in Texas. Origin and true causes of the Texast In-

rrection, commenced in the year 1835,-By Benjamin undy.

Anti-Slavery Almanace, for 1839. A large quantity are n the way, and will be here in a few days. Send in ders. Single copies or more can be sent by mail. cents single, 50 cents per doz., \$3 50 per 100. An Address to the Presbyterians of Kentucky;

ing a plan for the instruction and emancipation of slaves. By a Committee of the Synod of Restrictly: SUGAR BEET SEED.

3 Hhds. of fresh Sugar Beet Seed of the most approved kind and latest importation from France.

Price One Dollar pet 15.

C. DONALDSON & CO.

No. 18, Main street, Cinchnatic MONEY IN ENGLAND:

Persons wishing to procure money from any part of En-land, Wales, Ireland, and Scotland, by Instructing their conds to remit it through their Burkers to the account of Thomas Emery with Messrs, Baring Brothers & Co. London can receive the cash in Cincinnati, or elsewhere if desired, as soon as advised. When the money is paid to the English Bankers, the names of the parties for whose use it

is designed must be particularly stated.

THOMAS EMERY, Estate
and Money Agent; 11 East Fourth St. \$10,000 WANTED

Any person having this sum to least; at 10 per seat for a number of years, off good sectrity, may hear of an opposite nity by applying at this office. Aug. 14 C. DONALDSON & CO.

IMPORTERS & DEALERS IN HARDWARD CUTLERY, in all its Varietles, No. 18 Main street, Cincinnuti. N. B.—A large assertment of the above goods kept 600s-stantly on hand, which they offer for sale, Wholesate and Retail on the most favorable terms:

REMOVAL.

Have Removed their Copper's Wars Maninfactory and cary business, to their new stand on Main street, Front, West side, where they have on hand of material and excellent workwarmship, and offer to sell on

ents, Batrel and Staff Pine and Cedat Churne,

Doz. Petitied Buckets; Doz. Butter prints and Butter Ludies, Doz. Broants.

Doz. Ladies Travelling and Market Bushess,

Balts Hops,
Balts Hops,
Bates Charts
Feet Wooden Bowls,
Doz. Manilla Mats—superior article,
Boxes Sperm Candles,
Kege Tar, with a general variety of Card

roceries, &c. &c.

We will also give Groceries, Cooper's Ware, or any other and of goods in exchange for articles of country produce. 20 or 30 Barrels country Sugar wanted immediately. Main sta neur Frant west side.

N. B. A very good second hand Pismo for sale. Cincinnati, Sept. 18, 1838. To Country Merchants!

Publishers, Booksellers and Stationers, No. 150 Main between Fourth and Fifth streets, Cincinnati.

Have a constant supply of Books in every department of Literature and Science, at reduced prices.

Country Merchants, and all others wanting BOOKS AND STATIONARY, at wholesals and retail, are in-

and prevent the citizens from aiding, either directly or indirectly, either party? Surely Congress could prohibit the importation of gun-powder, or any other munitions of war, by any State, even as arplace such articles in the power of either the con-tending parties? He had no doubt of the exercise of such power. The question then is, can Con-gress legislate on the subject of commerce between stes? That they could, was an almost selfwident proposition. And as long as slaves are considered property by the States, they can legis-ate as to that kind of property. Also on the sub-ject of the slave trade between the several states, Mr. M. said he was not without authority. Congress had the power given them to prohibit

the importation of persons into any of the States after the year 1808. The word importation, as used in the constitution, ought to be considered as relating to trade; and if Congress could regulate trade, they could also exempt from its operation any article they pleased. It will be seen by an act passed the second of March, 1807, that Congress undertook to regulate the slave trade among the several States. The first object of this act seems to be to confine the transportation of slaves from one port to another, within the United States. to vessels of a particular class, and also to preven coloured persons who were not slaves from being kidnapped and rold as merchandize. This act proves fully what he wished to prove, namely that Congress had ample power to regulate this trade, and he contended that this power might be exercised if the public good required it, to the total prohibition of slave trade. Mr. M. said, he trusted that he had established his two great points. First, the power of Congress to abolish slavery in this district, and in the Territories. Second, its power also, to regulate or prohibit the slave trade among the States. This power, therefore, he believed belonged exclusively to the General Government.

Mr. M. said, if Congress do not possess this power, why does not the Senate at once so declare? why not say to petitioners on this subject, that we have no power to grant the object they seek and thus if possible, save the people from the expense and trouble of forwarding their petitions which are daily crowding in upon us.

This, he thought, would be a more manly and dignified course, than to shut our doors by refusing to receive their petitions. Such a course would be more concillatory, and he thought would tend, in a great degree, to quiet the public mind on this subject—if it could be believed Congress did not actually possess this power. It had been said, that the right of trial by jury, had been insisted on for a person of color, who was found in a free State, and claimed as a slave. The very idea, however, of giving a person of color, jury trial, had been scoffed at. Mr. M. had been called on for his opinion on that subject, and had been reminded that the act of Congress of the 12th February, 1793, had provided the mode by which a fugitive slave could be reclaimed. He was aware of the provisions of that act. But he insisted that the trial by jury, was the birthright of ALL in this country, and at it was secured equally to the colored person with the other race. In the free States, color is no evidence of property; it does not, therefore, reduce a person to a thing, and a person in any State has right to claim the benefit of the laws of such A State which has not the power to protect a person within its jurisdiction, of whatever color or complexion he may be, from personal violence, and secure to him the benefit of its own laws, has lost its sovereignty, and is unworthy the name of a free and independent State. He contended the law of the 12th February, 1793, ought to be repealed, as it claimed the giving up a right which no sovereign State could abandon, and which no other power could claim from them.

Mr. M. said on all these topics he had expressed opinions, without reserve. He regretted much that he should differ with his colleague, but if he was wrong the correction was with his State, his egislature was now in session, and he specially called the attention of that body, to these important subjects. There was, he said, one or two other remarks he wished to make before he closed. He understood the Senator from South Carolina, over the way, (Mr. Preston) in reply to a remark of the Senator from Illinois, (Mr. Young) to say that if any person who propagated abolition doctrines in any of the states, or in fact was an abolitionist, if found in the State of South Carolina, would be imnediately hung. He understood, too, that this rould be done not by a lawless meb, but by the authority of the State. The great distance which is seat was from that of the Senator, first named, prevented him hearing very distinctly, but he now called upon both Senators to correct him if he was

Mo answer being given, Mr. M. proceed He said the avowal of such sentiments was not only in derogation of the constitution, which declares, Article 3d, section 2, "That the trial of all crimes, except in cases of impeachment, shall be by jury; and such trial shall be held in the State the crime was committed," &c., but was shocking to every sentiment of humanity, and every principle of justice. It would be the punishment of a man for no crime, whatever. A critizen of one of the free states, in his own state, publishes an article on slavery, which is obnoxious to the South; his artiple may be taken to South arolina, for instance; he goes there on ordinary isiness, without any intention of publishing or using the article there, or even speaking on the subject of slavery, while in a slave state. He is, however, arrested and executed—hung as the Sen-ator says—hung for what he had done in a distant state, which was no crime there, but a right secured to him by both the constitution and laws of the land. Mr. M. said when he heard such sentiments expressed here, he could hardly believe the eviof his own senses. He would, however, in his feelings, and only say, that when the free states are prepared to submit to a doctrine of

free states are prepared to submit to a doctrine of this kind, then they were not only slaves themselves, (though not perhaps so degraded as the colored race.) but they were also fit to be so.

Sir, said Mr. M., I regret to hear. I deplore the constant threats brown out against abolitionists. To this practice, he attributed, in a great degree, the tolence and mobs which had so deeply disgraced the country, and whose deeds had been written in blood, never to be effaced. Who will dare say, that there shall be one law is abolitionists, and another for other citizens? Who will deny the same rule of justice to an our citizens? Let that man, if he is to be found, now step forward. If abolitionism he that great winkedness. ward. If abolitionism he that great wickedness, which these resolutions seem to unply, why not put it down at once, by penal enactments. Prove to me, said Mr. M., that it is half as bad as we daily hear; show me that we have the power, and I would at once resort to penal laws against it, inmeting the severest penalties on its votaries. This, he continued, would be a far more patriotic and honorable course, than fulminating against abolitionists, by way of resolutions, a kind of proceeding, which could be thrown back in the face

Mr. M. said, the duty of Congress was to pro-vide for the safety and security of the country, by the enactment of sound and wholesome laws, and not to quarrel with individuals, or societies of men, ieles of merchandize, where it was intended to about their opinions, creeds, or moral faith. And he called upon gentlemen to assume their proper character, that of legislators of the country, and if character, that of legislators of the country, and if they would venture upon so desperate an expedi-ent, as to deny the right of petition, or the liberty of speech, or the press, to do so by positive enact-ment. If we have given all up to Congress, and have nothing left which we can call our own, he should be glad to know how much liberty Congress would be pleased to allow; but even this was denied, when we shut our doors, in the face of petitioners asking for liberty itself. He felt confident that such a state of things as at present existed, could not long continue. The question was now fairly before the people, a people who are willing to bear as long as evils are endurable, but when the occasion calls for it, will most assuredly assert their rights, in a voice not to be misunder-stood. To that people he submitted the present

Before he closed, Mr. M. would make one or two remarks on what had been said by a Southern Senator, on a former occasion, on this same subject. He, the Senator, said he saw no good that was likely to result from these resolutions to the Southern states, it was with them in discussion on this subject, like throwing a copper with their opponents for victory and saying if head you win, if tails I loose. Mr. M. had no doubt of the correctness of the idea, and this would always be the case where liberty, freedom and justice, was contending against the exercise of unwarrantable power and oppression. But our sympathies had been invoked by the same Senator in pourtraying the danger and alarm that the discussion of slavery was likely to produce at the South, at least amongst their wives and children. Mr. M. said he felt as sensibly as any one could do for all his fellow citizens. and for their safety and comfort in all parts of the Union. But he could not believe that in a faithful administration of the Government, and under the broad shield of the Constitution, any of our citizens ought to feel the least alarm for their personal safety. He had said, and he now repeated it, that all were equally protected, but the remarks of the Senator were well calculated to fill the mind with fear and grief. Are we to understand, that in any of the states there exists an institution the very examination of which is likely to produce the disastrous consequences suggested? And that for fear of such consequences the right of petition was to be of such consequences the right of petition was to be denied? He trembled at the prospect before him, as presented by southern gentlemen. From the same quarter also this discussion, said to be so fearful, had been urged upon the Senate! He would only ask what are wives and children, friends, only ask what are wives and children, friends, property, country, yea even life itself, worth under a government, to sustain whose institutions the citizens must be deprived of speaking, writing, printing and publishing their opinions; and where the right of petition to those in whose hands are the destinies of the people, is either in whole or in part destroyed? whole, or in part, destroyed?

> DR. DUNCAN'S LETTER. MONTGOMERY, Hamilton co., ?

10 YOAH Sept. 15, 1838.00 } sence of nearly two weeks, I found upon my table a letter containing the following questions propounded to me.—Recognizing, as I do, the right on your part to interrogate me, or any other person who is asking office at your hands, on any that this right had not been given up by the States and all questions which may be involved in in any instance, to the General Government, and the exercise of my or their official duty, should you see proper to bestow that office; and believing this call to be made from pure, friendly and conscientious motives, I have no hesitation in promptly answering all your questions, so far as I am prepared to answer.

Question 1st, "Do you believe that Congress

should maintain unabridged, the right of the people to petition for the Abolition of Slavery and the Slave-Trade, in the District of Columbia?

Answer, I do. The right of petition is secured by the Constitution to the people, and is inviolate -and the Constitution itself answers your question in plain and unequivocal language. The people have a natural, political and constitutional right to petition Congress for every thing not forbidden by the Constitution. Every thing which is the legitimate subject of legislation the people have a right to petition for and of this they are and of right ought to be the judges. The representative who would arrogate to himself the right of dictating to his constituents for what they should petition, would virtually violate the Constitution, and would be unworthy a seat in any representative body. So long as I have a seat in Congress, I will receive and present abolition and all other kind of petitions proper to be presented .- I will also move their reference to the appropriate committees, and do whatever else may be proper to be done, to bring the subject matter before the body in which I may have a seat, for its regular action. This far I would consider it my unavoidable duty; but as I am not interrogated as to the balance of my duty, it is not expected that I should answer.

Question 2d, "Are you opposed to the admission of any new state into the Federal Union, whose constitution tolerates slavery?"

Answer, I am. Question 3d, "Is it in your opinion, the consti tutional right and the duty of Congress to abolish slavery and the slave-trade in the District of Co-

I regret to say I am neither prepared nor qualified o answer this question, either to my own satisfacion or that of others. The question is constitu in its character, and requires a purely contitutional answer.-It involves no question of expediency or propriety, nor will it admit of such an inswer, or the task of answering would be an

easier one.

If it were the *duty* of Congress to abolish sla very in the District of Columbia, Congress would have the right to do so, because there must reside a right somewhere to do what ought to be done All moral duties ought to be performed; but not "e converso," with regard to the Constitution. nother fact, viz. that some of the states have aboties can exercise all powers (not morally wrong) which are not prohibited by the Constitution.—So much for the constitutional authority of the Federal and State governments.

But does not Congress act in the double capacity of a Federal legislature, and a state legislature. In

constitution. So that if it was not the intention of the framers of the Constitution to expressly warrant slavery, they were disposed, by way of over slavery and the domestic or inland slave-trade within the District of Columbia, than had the lerislatures of Maryland and Virginia before the cession was made. What that power was I am unable to say, for I have neither their colonial charters nor their state constitutions. I suppose, however, that the states of Maryland and Virginia have the same power to abolish slavery and the slave-trade that the other states possessed, who have rid themselves of slavery; and if so, Congress has the same power, for it succeeded to all the powers that they had at the time the cession was made.-I mean to say that Congress has the same power over the District of Columbia and the citizens and property thereof, that the legislatures of Virginia and Maryland had over the citizens and property of their respective states. But next, in what consisted that power by which the free states abolished slavery within their limits? Was it by a provision or reservation of power in the original colonial charters, or in their state constitutions? Or was the power exercised in conformity with the will, approbation or desire of the people ex-pressed through the ballot boxes? This by me must go unanswered, for I am not in possession of the means of information. If there existed nei-ther charter nor constitutional power to authorize the abolition of slavery and the slave-trade in those states where slavery has been abolished, (and any provision in a colonial charter must have been recognized by the constitution, if there was a constitution,**) then the power must have emanated directly from the people. Such being the case, the same power now exists as applied to the slave states and to the abolition of slavery. The work Gentlemen, -On my return home after an ab- must be directed by the people-it must be the yours, with high esteem, work of the people; for nothing short of a majority of their voices would warrant the passage of a law which could constitutionally affect their property in their slaves. The Constitution secures in direct terms to every citizen in the United States inviolate, the benefit of his contracts and the peaceable possession of his property, except that i should be necessarily condemned for the public use, and then the public is bound to pay him a fair

and full compensation for it. The moral thought may be horrible, that one man should hold a property in another,-should hold him involuntarily in unlimited slavery and unconditional bondage in this land of liberty, and of laws whose fundamental principles and whose Constitution recognize all men on a political equality. We have legal fictions-they appear to be ridiculous; but political fictions seem be superlatively ridiculous when they serve to keep nearly three millions of the human race within the borders of this happy and free republic in unconditional slavery and involuntary bondage.-I say such a thought may be horrible to the philanthropist, and big with fraud, crime and iniquity but we must take things sometimes in this world, as we find them; they are not as we would like to

have them. I regret that I am not prepared to give a defi nite answer to your third question. It is one which requires careful, deliberate and patient investigation, and the only apology I have for not being better prepared to answer your interrogatory is, that it has never been my duty to act officially upon the subject; when that time shall come, I will be at my post, and prepared as well as I am capable and susceptible of preparation, and will try to dis-charge my duty with reference to what I suppose to be for the best interests of my country and to

the support of the Constitution. I have stated that I am not prepared to give you definite answer to your third interrogatory. This may be construed into a wish to dodge the quesion-not so, and to avoid such a supposition or construction, I will show you that I am not entirely without opinion on this important subject, nor have I any hesitation in expressing that opinion at

all times, so far as I have made it up. There is no man living, perhaps, who is more deadly hostile to slavery than I am. My feelings—my education—the circumstances that have sured me through life, together with my princi oles of what I believe to constitute the natural and olitical rights of man-all conspire to make me bhor it as one of the greatest evils that exists on the face of the earth. Yes, greater in its moral effects and corrupting tendencies than all other human evils put together. It is not only a moral and political evil within itself, or intrinsically so of the larkest and most damning character, but in all its earings and effects calculated to produce the mos fatal effects on both the moral and the political in stitutions of our country. It is an evil that has, There may be constitutional powers vested in Congress, which it might be unwise and impolitic to carry into practice. I am not prepared to say that Congress has not the constitutional right to abolish alavery and the slave-trade in the District of Columbia. The Constitution is silent on the subect of slavery: this is a curious fact, and but for the slave states in our Union and a comparison between the relative condition of the improvelished slavery within their limits, I might be led to conclude that Congress has no such power. It is a fundamental principle with me, and I believe it is so with the democratic party, that Congress can exercise no power except what is expressly authorized by the Constitution, while the state authorized by the Constitution of the haptive ments of them and the free states. You see the free states happy and flourishing to the admiration and astonishment of all who see them. Public improvements and private prosperity are swift and head and head in the race, while on the other hand powerty, lean and hungry sterility, and squalid wretchedness seem to cover the face of the land. in many parts where slave institutions have a resilence. Cross the line that separates the free from

on between the States. He could not give his assent even to this plausible assertion. That Congress, with perhaps equal if not greater effect. The resolutions of '98, but Mr. and of the state greater and the second instance, as when it legislates for the Union in national questions and for national purposes, and in the second instance, as when it legislates for the Union in national questions and for national purposes, and in the second instance, as when it legislates for the Union in national questions and for national purposes, and in the second instance, as when it legislates for the Union in national questions and for national purposes, all prosperity, both public and private, and of least the second instance, as when it legislates for the Union in national questions and for national purposes, all prosperity, both public and private, and of least the second instance, as when it legislates for the Union in national questions and for national purposes, the former, you will see comparatively all life, all appiness, all prosperity, both public and private, and of constitutional rights, the first instance, as when it legislates for the Union in national questions and for national purposes, the former, you will see comparatively all life, all appiness, all prosperity, both public and private, and of constitutional purposes, the former, you will see comparatively all life, all appiness, all prosperity, both public and private, and of constitutional purposes, the former, you will see comparatively all life, all appiness, all prosperity, both public and private, and the second instance, as when it legislates for the Union in national questions and for national questions a which Maryland and Virginia were established.—I do not know what provisions each may have contained with reference to slavery and the slave-trade in each of the colonies. But whatever their political politi cal rights and whatever the rights of private in- tution. We found it when we found ourselves dividuals might have been in regard to slavery and in possession of our new, our free and our indethe domestic or inland slave-trade which were claimed under them, I believe they were reserved and secured after the American Revolution; and in there the benefits or the crimes of slavery. It was the formation of the Federal Constitution they tolerated by our ancestors at the formation of the were recognized: or perhaps it is more proper to say that the institutions of slavery in the States secure and perpetuate our independence, which say that the institutions of slavery in the States of Maryland and Virginia were left undisturbed by the Revolution and the formation of the Federal much toil, The toleration of slavery was one of the conditions upon which the slave states agreed to enter into the confederation and to adopt the constitution; and to disturb the question now, compromise to effect and secure the great purpo- contrary to their wish and in the face of their ap ses of the Union, to tolerate it or leave it just as they found it. Now a question comes up. In making the cession to the Federal Government of the territory composing the District of Columbia, together with the exclusive jurisdiction (legislative and show a great want of generosity and liberality and judicial) over that territory, could the legislative to hesitate for a moment to believe that in the tures of Maryland and Virginia confer any other greater number of cases the spirit of abolitionism power upon the Federal Government over the per-sonal property and real estates of those who re-charity and humanity. I believe that hundreds within the territory thus ceded, than what and thousands of those who are zealously supportthey possessed over the property of the citizens be-fore the cession was made. Or in other wards, did the Federal Government acquire any more and the purest principles of humanity; yet I power over the property of the citizens of the have not been able to concur in abolitionism. I District of Columbia than the governments of Ma- have thought and do think that it is mistaken phiryland and Virginia had when they made the ces- lanthropy; and I would fear the effects of aboliion. I presume this will not be contended for.—If tionism, even if there were no constitutional objecthis be true, then Congress has no more power tions or violation of personal or state rights in carrying out the system. I fear the effects would be more fatal to the unhappy and the unfortunate African, than even slavery itself. Nor can I help fearing some fatal consequences from the continu ation of slavery and the slave trade. The Grecian Helots ruled their masters with a rod of iron, and all history is false if slavery does not eventually work out its own salvation, and perhaps with fearful waking up. I have ever been in favor of the colonization plan of ameliorating the condition of slavery, and of finally abolishing it within the United States. 'The process may be tedious, but it will be safe, and if there is no new acquisition of slave territory to the Union, it is to be hoped that the humane and glorious undertaking may be some day consummated. Many of the feelings I have expressed on the

subject of slavery are not selfish or those of my own; they may be safely said to be the feelings of those who are born and reared in the free states and under the blessings and influence of our free institutions; nor are those opinions confined to the people of the free states—they are entertained by hundreds and thousands of intelligent, virtuous, wealthy and patriotic citizens of the slave states, and many of the slaveholders themselves see the withering and blighting effects of slavery, and would gladly rid themselves of their slaves and their states of slavery, if they could do it without doing injustice and violence to the community, and

an injury to their slaves.

A. DUNCAN.

To Messrs. Jas. Ludlow, Wm. Cary, N. S. Schooley, Alex. Pendery, A. F. Williams, J. C. Gibbons, Jno. Boggs, J. W. Sellers, A. Aten, R. E. Price, Peter Perlie, B. Bassett, J. F. Leadman, J. C Clopper, D. Raymond, B. Bonnell, E. S. Close, John Lincoln, and Isaac Brower.

Oh, what can compare to the peace of God, When it cometh upon the heart, Where once contending passions trod, When it bids them all depart, Oh! not the peace of the battle plain, When the day's hot fight is o'er; There war may madly rage again-In that heart it can rage no more.

From the U. S.G azette. DR. MILES' EXTRACT OF TOMATO.

This medicine is rapidly gaining ground in all parts of ur country where it has been introduced, from its positive our country where it has been introdu our country where it has been introduced, rom its possible effects in various complaints. Many physicians have experimented with it; but from not understanding its therapeutic effects and observing its searching operations in diseases of the glands, liver, and other viscera liable to derangement, suppose that it contains mercury, and therefore use it with caution. A few, unwilling to believe the statements so often eiterated, that it performs the functions of mercury withou any of its dangerous tendencies, have attempted to deer But borne down with overwhelming testimony in opposi-to this opinion, they have resorted to the other extreme ther from avarice, or to discredit the medicine by fabricatin a counterfeit of it, which, to make its effects a more clo tation, probably does contain that mineral. To remove difficulty, it is said that the proprietor, Dr. Miles, has red a reward of \$1000 to any chemist who would detect the least particle of mercury, however small, in his pills sold by himself or his agents. I am also informed that this re-ward has been many months before the public, and is kept up as when first offered, but that no one has been able to laim it, though hundreds upon hundreds have vainly trie

o secure the premium.

This affords the strongest possible evidence that the dicine is all that it is represented, a auntitude for calo-mal; because from the lips of its detractors, we have the proof that it does perform the functions of calomel, and yet if it did contain calomel, any tyro in chemistry has tests enough at hand to detect it. The facts stated, have forced ne conviction of many to the belief—which hundred hysicians in the South and West are ready to prove—

calonet.

2. That its effects upon the liver, glandular systethe viscera of the abdomen generally, are the same acury, but without its dangerous results.

3. That from its sedative and searching operation

its anti-dyspeptic qualities, its effects upon the nerves and the alimentary organs are incalculably favorable.

4. That he benefits in the sick headache are greater than

6. That this medicine is never drastic or weaken dways leaves the bowels in a healthy and natural co

always leaves the bowels in a healthy and natural condition, being a mild aperient.

6. That in diseases of the skin, being a powerful diaphoretic, its effects are highly beneficial in removing scorbutic and other humors; in producing a healthy action on the cuticular morbific tendencies, where congestion and the torpidity of the extreme vessels are to be overcome, and by producing change in the system, a softness of the skin, and a mild personiration. orspiration.
7. That it is a universal stimulant, every ressel, nerve s

fibre of the body being brought under its influence, and also that it is less liable to induce debility and irritability that any active medicine known.

8. That it produces no salivation, however exciting power on the glandular system, or whatever its energy on disordered viscera upon which it acts.

9. That hundreds of thousands are using it in the Sol and West for the diseases mentioned, with the happiest feets.

10. That in diseases of children, such as the Summe Complaint, Whooping Cough, Measels, &c., its effects or more decidedly favorable than any medicine, which has not a place in the Materia Medica.

Having used this medicine in my family and noticed its effects in others, and having had an opportunity to recommend it in many of the cases in which it is said to be a specific, I have no hesitation in asying that where it is once or twice tried, it will never again be abandoned.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

AGENTS FOR PHILANTHROPIST

AGENTS FOR PHILANTHROPIST.

OHTO.

Dr. Wm, Blackstone, Waverly, Pike co.

James A. Shedd, Esq. Dayton Monigomery co.

Rev. Edward Weed, Mount Vernon, Knox co.

Peter Stevenson, Colerain, Hamilton co.

Andrew M'Clelland, Millersburg, Holmes co.

Benjamin Stanton, Zanesfield.

Jas. E. Claypoole, Chilicothe,

Wm. McCrea, Circleville.

J. H. Beard. Rockville, Sciota co.

Rev. Geo. W. Warner, Massillon, Stark co.

A. B. Wilson, Greenfield.

Daniel Osborn, Peru, Delaware co.

Andrew Black, New Concord, Musek, co.

A. A. Guthrie, Putnam.

Merrick Start, Ml. Pleasant, Jeff. co.

Saml. Lewis, P.M., Harrisville.

Rev. John Walker, New Athens, Harrison co.

Jos. A. Dugdale, Cortsville, Clark co.

Saml, G. Meek, P.M., Goshen, Cler. co.

C. B. Huber, Williamsburg.

Davis Fuller, Hartford, Trumbull co.

Geo. Hazlip, P.M., Gustavus.

C. G. Sutliff, Vernon.

Riverius Bidwell, Kinsman.

Rev. Sydney S. Brown, Fauler.

"Chester Bligge, Vicana."

Rev. Sydney S. Brown, Fowler

Chester Birge, Vienna.

John Kirk, Youngstawn.

Jas. Adair, Poland.

Jas. Adair, Poland.
Dr. C. R. Fowler, Canfield.
Ralph Hickox, Warren.
Chas. Clapp, Ravenna, Portage cs.
Lewis Rice, Clevelnd, Cuyahoga co. Lewis Rice, Cleveland, Cuyahoga co.
Ezekiel Folsom, O. City.
Rev. John Monteith, Elyria, Lorain co.
Thos. S. Graham, Clear Creek, Richland co.
A. S. Grimes, Manafield.
Alex, Alexander, Antrim, Guernsey co.
John Jolliffe, Esq. Balavia, Clermont co.
B. Reynolds, Felicity.
W. G. Gago, Neville,
Henry Wier, Lewis P. O. Brown co.
Simeon Bearce, M. D. Decatur, "

Henry Wier, Lewis P. O. Brown co.
Simean Bearce, M. D. Decatur, "
J. B. Mahan, Sardinia.

Rev. Jesse Lackhart, Russelville, "
Hiram Burnett, Winchester, Adams co.
Rev. Dyer Burgess, West Union, "
Saml. C. McConnell, New Petersburg "
Adam Wilson, Greenfield, Highland co.
Joseph A. Morton, Salem Congregation "
Jos, F. Garretson, Malaga, Monroe co.
L. W. Knowlton, Utica, Licking co.
Jno. C. Eastman, Washington Ct. House.
Dr. M. C. Williams, Camden, Preble co.
Artemas Day, Hibbardville, Athens co.
Hiram Cable, Amesnille, Athens co.
Dr. W. W. Bancroft, Granville.
N. Hays, Bainbridge, Ress co.
Rev. Daniel Parker, New Richmond.

Rev. Daniel Parker, New Richmond.
"David C. Eastman, Bloomingburg.
Dr. Jos. S. Waugh, Somersville, Butler Jos. Templeton, Xenia. Daniel B. Evans, Ripley. David Powell, Steubenville, Geo. H. Benham, Oberün. F. D. Parish, Sandusky. Samuel Hall, Marietta, Col. Nathan Nettleton, Medina. Thomas Heaton, Wellsville. lesse Holmes, New Lisbon. Henry Harris, Ashtabula. C. R. Hamline, Hudson. F. F. Fenn, Tallmadge. O. Wetmore, Cuyahoga Falls Raphnel Marshall, Painesville. Robert Hannna, Cadiz.

INDIANA. George McMillan, Logansport. Rev. James Worth, Springhill. Andrew Robison, Jr., Greensburg. Dr. James Ritchey, Franklin. James Morrow, South Hanover. Wm. Beard, Liberty.

ILLINOIS. Pr. John J. Miter, Knoxville, Knox co.
Dr. Geo. Wright, Monmouth, Warren co.
Thos. Burnham, Esq. Andover, Henry co.
Dr. Thomas A. Brown, Carrallton,

Willard Keyes, Quincy.

Blizar M. Leonard, Ill. Miss. Institute.

Porcius J. Leach, Vermillionville.

Elihu Wolcott, Jacksonville.

Rev. Robert Stewart, Canton. P. B. Whipple, Alton. Rev. James H. Dickey, Hennepin I. M. Ransom, Springfield. Peter Vanarsdale, Carrollton. Rev. Romulus Barnes, Washington. Mr. Grosvenor, Pekin.

J. M. Buchanan, Carlinville. Joshua Tucker, Chester. B. B. Hamilton, Otter Creek. Fred. Collins, Columbus, (Adams co.) Daniel Converse, Esq. Waterloo, Monrae co.
A. B. Campbell, Galena.
Aaron Russell, Peoria. Wm. Holyoke, Galesburg.

MICHIGAN. Alexander McFarren, Detroit. Henry Dishrow, Monroe. Rev. John Dudley, Flint River. E. V. Carter, St. Clair. B. G. Walker, Grand Rapids.

RHODE ISLAND. Josiah Cady, Providence. NEW YORK.

Daniel C. Steele, Chautauque co.
R. G. Williams, New York City.
S. Lightbody, Utica. Rev. C. B. McKee, Rochester. Aaron L. Lindsley, Troy.

PENNSYLVANIA. A. W. Townsend, Fallston, H. C. Howells, Pittsburgh. Benjamin S. Jones, Philadelphia.

FARMS AND COUNTRY SEATS FOR SALE. A desirable FARM of 135 acres, situated near a M

Adamized road 10 miles from town, having seventy acres in cultivation, two orchards of Apple and Cherry trees: a stone house with 10 rooms, a cellar and three porches a stone wood house: Also a brick house with 5 rooms and a cellar: wood house: Also a brick house with 5 come and street inkewise a milk house, a frame barn and other out b midding. The land lies generally well for cultivation, and the soil is good. It is calculated for a dairy farm.

A FARM of 57 acres situated 40 miles from town upon a graphed of 5 a good road, with 45 acres in cultivation: an orchard of 5 acres of Apple and Peach trees, a frame house with 3 room and a good frame barn 45 by 30 feet. The land is good and

favorably located for tillage,

A fertile FARM of 160 acres in Switzerland co. Indian A fertile FARM of 100 acres in switzerland co. Indiana having 80 acres in cultivation: a good two story brick house with 6 rooms and a cellar; a substantial frame barn 70 by 46 feet, and a large orchard of apple, cherry and peach trees.—
The land is level and the soil excellent.
A good FARM of 84 acres, situated 12 miles from town

upon a read, having 60 acres in tillage, the rest well timbered. The improvements consist of a good brick house with 4 rooms, a large cellar and a porch, also a brick smoke house,

a frame barn, a frame cow house for 16 cows, a frame wago house and other out buildings; likewise an orchard of choic apple and pear trees. The whole farm is well fenced an ratered with many springs.

A FARM of 106 acres, situated 12 miles from town upon

A FARM of 106 acres, situated 12 miles from town upon a road, having 65 acres in culture, two log houses with 3 rooms each, a large frame barn and an extensive orchard of apple and pear trees. The land is good and favorably located for cultivation. It consists of rich bottom and upland.

An excellent FARM of 340 acres, situated upon a good road 8 miles from town, with, 200 acres, in cultivation, the rest well timbered; two good orchards of apple, cherry, quince and peach trees, a stone house with 6 rooms, a cellar and a porch: also two comfortable frame houses; two frame barns, a frame cow house and other buildings. The land is rich, well located for tillage and watered with many springs. This is a superior farm. This is a superior farm.

A handsome Country Seat, with 58 acres of lar

A handsome Country Seat, with 58 acres of land, situated 4 miles from town upon a good road, having an excellent two story Brick House, containing seven rooms, a kitchen and a cellar; also a Cistern and a Smoke House, and other outbuildings; likewise a tenant's House, a commodious new Frame Barn, a Stable, and an Orchard of 6 acres of choice Apple, Pear, Plum, Quince, and Cherry trees. There are 10 acres of woodland; the rest is meadow or arable land.—The soil is rich; the buildings are new, and composed of the most substantial materials.

A FERTILE FARM of 115 acres, calculated for a country seat, located upon a good road, 7 miles from town, having 80 acres in cultivation, an orchard of select furees of various kinds, a garden well paled, a shrubberry of cedar and other ever-greens; a frame barn 50 by 30 feet; also

trees of various kinds, a garden well paled, a shrubberry cedar and other ever-greens; a frame barn 50 by 30 feet; als a large Brick house with seven rooms, a hall, a cellar and porch; likewise a tennant's frame house, a frame smok house, andother out buildings. The soil is rich, well watered and located favorably for tillage.

A COUNTRY SEAT with 32 acres of land, situated the seven manufacture of lands and located favorably for tillage.

upon a road, 4 miles from town, with 20 acres in culture, the rest in timber. The improvements consist of a frame hous with 7 zooms, a cellar and two posches; also a frame stable

a good cister and a large orchard of choice apple, pear and cherry trees. The land is chiefly in meadow, is rich and rolling.

A beautiful ORNEE COTTAGE, situated 6 miles from town upon a good road, having 8 rooms, a cellar, and a porticoon three sides; likewise a barn and other out buildings also, a garden with many cedar and other ever-greens; and 15 acres of land.

15 acres of land.
SIXTY FIVE ACRES OF LAND upon the Lebanor SIXTY FIVE ACRES OF LAND upon the Lebanon turnpike, 3 miles from town, with 30 acres in cultivation, an orehard of 70 to 80 trees, and several springs. The land is rich and rolling. It has several eligible building spots. A desirable FARM of 230 acres situated 5 miles from town, upon a good road, having 180 acres in cultivation, an orchard of choice grafted fruit trees, apple, peach, pear, and plum; a garden well enclosed trees, apple, peach, pear, and plum; a garden well enclosed, having strawberry and arparagus beds; likewise a frame-house, with 3 rooms, also a milk brick smoke house and frame shales and eav houses. The land is rich and consists of fertile bottom and upland. It is a very fine farm, and well calculated for a country seat of dairy, nursery and market garden purposes. dairy, nursery and market garden purposes.

TWO ACRES of LAND one mile, and 4 acres 2 mile.

from town.
Very many other FARMS and COUNTRY SEATS for sale. Also, several small tracts without buildings, a few miles from the city.

Eligible HOUSES in various parts of the City, for sale.

Citizens and Emigrants are invited to call for full informa-tion, which will be given gratis. If by letter, postage paid. Capitalists can obtain 10 per cent interest upon mort-gage, or the best personal security at long periods; or 6 per

gage, or the nest personal security at long periods; of o per cent at 10 days sight.

Persons desirous of receiving money from England Wales Ireland, Scotland, and other parts of Europe, can have the cash paid them in Cincinnati, as soon as the payment is adcash paid them in Cincinnati, as soon as the payment is advised by the European Bankers.

English and Eastern Bills of Exchange, Gold, and Bank of England notes bought and sold.

Farmers and Citizens wishing to dispose of their estates will incur no expense unless sales be effected.

The views of poor Emigrants promoted without cost.

Apply to THOMAS EMERY, Estate

Apply to THOMAS EMERY, Estate and Money Agent, Fourth at. East of Main

EW BOOKS,

JUST RECEIVED and for sale at the Ohio Anti-Slavery Depository, North West corner of Main and Sixth streets.

BOUND VOLUMES. MEMOIR OF THE REV. E. P. LOVEJOY. by Joseph O. and Owen P. Lovejoy; with an Introduction by Hox. Jann Quiner Adams. Per Copy, \$1 00.
NARRATIVE OF JAMES WILLIAMS, Act by Hon, Jann Quiner ABAMS. authentic and vivid description of American Slavery. Every Anti-Slavery Society should purchase a quantity for gratuitious distribution. It is cheap—is in a convenient form for circulation, and has already done GREAT EXECU-

THE REPORT OF THE THIRD ANNI-VERSARY OF THE OHIO ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY, held in Granville, Licking Co. O., on the 30th and 31st of May, 1838, just published and for sale at the Anti-Slavery Office, Cincinnati. Single copy, 10 cents,
PORTRAITS OF WM. LLOYD GARRI-

SON, and WM. WILBERFORCE-per copy SLAVE MARKET OF AMERICA, a broad

sheet illustrating by numerous Facts and nine Exonav-INSS, the Slave-Trade in the District of Columbia. Sin gle copy, 6 cts.

EMANCIPATION IN THE WEST INDIES.-A six Months Tour in Antigua, Barbadoes and Jamsica, in the year 1837, by James A. Thome and J. Horsce Kimball, \$1 00 NARRATIVE OF CHARLES BALL, who was a

Slave 40 years. 1 25

JAYS INQUIRY, into the Character and Tendency of the American Colonization and Am. Anti-Slavery Societies. MRS. CHILD'S APPEAL in favor of that class of

Americans called Africans THOMPSONS LECTURES AND DEBATES ON SLAVERY, in Europe 50
THOMPSON IN AMERICA,—Letters and Ad-

dresses by Geo. Thompson, during his Mission in the United States. THOMPSON'S DEBATE WITH BRECKEN-RIDGE.—Five nights' Discussion on American Slavery between Geo, Thompson and Rev. R. J. Breckenridge o Baltimore, U. S.; held in Rev. Dr. Wardlaw's chapel, Glasgow, Scotland.

GUSTAVUS VASSA .- The life of Oloudah Equino, or Gustavus Vassa, the African, written by himself. 62 BOURNE'S PICTURE OF SLAVERY in the

BEECHER'S NARRATIVE OF RIOTS IN AL-TON, in connection with the death of Elijah P. Love-SONGS OF THE FREE, and Hymns of Christian

THE NEGRO PEW: being an inquiry concerning the propriety of distinctions in the house of God, on account of color. RIGHT AND WRONG IN BOSTON, No. 1, 25 ANTI-SLAVERY MANUAL, collection of Tracts and Arguments on Am. Slavery .- By Rev. La Roy Sunder-

MEMOIRS OF WILLIAM WILBERFORCE, 81 AUTHENTIC NARRATIVE of James Williams. an American Slave. 20
RANKINS LETTERS ON AM, SLAVERY, 25

MEMOIR OF MRS CHLOE SPEAR, a native e Africa, who was enslaved in childhood, and died in Boston, Jan. 1815.—Written by a Lady-member of the 2nd. Baptist Church in Boston. 25
LIGHT AND TRUTH, from Ancient and Secred

History, respecting people of color. - -THE FOUNTAIN, for every day in the year. 19 ANTI-SLAVERY MAGAZINE, 1st, and 2nd, vols.

PAMPHLETS. EMANCIPATION IN THE WEST INDIES. 12

WELD'S BIBLE ARGUMENT. SMITH'S LETTER TO SMYLIE. A. E. GRIMKE'S APPEAL to the Christian wemen

f the South.

NARRATIVE OF THE ADVENTURES AND ESCAPE OF MOSES ROPER from Slavery, 12 SPEECH OF HON. JOHN Q. ADAMS on the state of the nation.

HON. J. Q. ADAMS' letters to his constituent

HUN. J. Q. ADAMS' letters to his constituents. 12
DEBATE ON "MODERN ABOLITIONISM,"
in the General Conference of the Methodist E. Church. 12
A COLLECTION OF VALUABLE DOCUMENTS, respecting Abolition and Abolitionists. 15
AN ANTIDOTE TO A POISONOUS COMBINATION, recently presented by a Civilian St. TION, recently prepared by a "Citizen of New York!" alias Dr. Reese—also David M. Rees'a "Humbugs" dissected by David Ruggles. 12
APPEAL OF 40,000 CITIZENS, threatened with

Society of Friends, in reply to objections against joining Anti-Slavery Societies. 66
OLCOTT'S LECTURES ON SLAVERY AND MISS MARTINEAU'S VIEWS of Slavery and Smancipation, from Society in America.

STONE'S MARTYR OF FREEDOM.

APPEAL TO THE WOMEN of the nominally frac States, issued by an Anti-Slavery Convention of American Prest. Green's Discourse on the martyrdom of Love

Sarah M. Grimke's Epistle to the clergy of the South em States.

Does the Bible sanction Slavery.

Evile of Slavery, and cure of Slavery. The Abrogation of the Seventh Commandment American Churches.

Proceedings of the N.Y. Anti-Slavery Convections. eterboro. 06

Proceedings of the Pennsylvania Convention, assem-

led to organize a State Anti-Slavery Society.

Johnson's Unity and Purity of the morality cont the Two Testaments. 12
Reuben Crandall's Trial in the Dis. Columbia, &c., 12 Slave's Friend, por do2.

The Ten Commandments,

What is Abolition? Tracy's Sermen, occasioned by the Alton Outrage, and under of Rev. E.P. Levajoy

Declaration of Sentiments, and Constitution of the Am.

nti-Slavery Society.

Narrative of James Williams, an American Slave,